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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

College Draft Deferment; New Free France Council; Small Plants to Be Aided;

The World's Day—September 23, 1941

Washington: Deferment Allowed Some Students

Local draft boards received permission from Selective Service headquarters to postpone the military service of college students in cases where immediate induction would cause "undue hardship." [Page 9.]

The State Department made public an affidavit from a survivor of the sunken S. S. Sessa who expressed doubt that an attacking submarine determined the vessel's nationality before firing on it. [Page 1.]

Nicholas Schenck, President of Loew's, Inc., appeared before the Senate subcommittee investigating war propaganda in the movie industry. [Page 2.]

The sinking of the Pink Star, Government-owned steamship under Panamanian registry, in waters near Iceland on Sept. 19, was announced by the State Department. [Page 1.]

Debate over repeal of the Neutrality Act increased as Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, asserted repeal "would mean war," and doubted Congressional willingness to take such a step, while Representative Fish (R) of New York, announced he was preparing a resolution calling for an immediate declaration of war on the Reich.

The Maritime Commission announced it had assigned eight more foreign cargo vessels to American operators for use in national defense routes. Acquired under the Ship Requisition Act, the vessels include four Italian, on which repairs of sabotage damage are nearing completion, three Danish and one Estonian.

The Maritime Commission made public a partial list of the crew of the freighter Pink Star which was sunk Sept. 19 near Iceland. The list included eight Canadians, three Britons, an Irishman and an Ecuadorean.

In Europe: de Gaulle to Form New Council

General Charles de Gaulle announced that a new national council would be formed tomorrow to serve as a de facto government for Free France. It is to have eight or nine members, headed by General de Gaulle, with headquarters in London.

New England: Aid for Small Factories

Current liberalization of priorities will help many small plants to keep open, William P. Homans, New England OPM Priorities Director, declared. [Page 2.]

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson was the principal speaker at the Watertown Arsenal this afternoon when the 125th anniversary of the founding of the plant was observed.

Bright spots appear on New England's nature horizon despite the drought which has lowered water in reservoirs and precipitated forest fires. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim 309,000 Tons Sunk

U-boats and Nazi speedboats were credited by Berlin with sinking 309,000 tons of British shipping in the past 10 days.

Unfavorable weather hindered air warfare, although small forces of RAF bombers were reported by London to have attacked the docks of Boulogne.

In the Orient: Troops Hurried to Border

Japan, evidently returning toward a more aggressive policy in the wake of German advances against the Red Army in southern Russia, rushed troops to the Manchukuo-Siberian border. [Details: Page 7.]

In Harbin, Outer Mongolian delegates arrived for the final meeting of the commission for delimiting the border with Manchukuo.

Thailand's radio declared the country was only a step short of war as Japanese troops prepared for maneuvers on the adjoining plains of Cambodia in Indo-China.

Chinese guerrillas killed an undetermined number of Japanese by hurling hand grenades into a theater audience at Swatow. A Japanese civilian was seriously wounded at Shanghai by gunmen, presumably Chinese.

The island of Luzon as well as cities elsewhere in the archipelago were blacked out for an hour last night in the most comprehensive civilian defense drill held in the Philippines. The blackout was pronounced by Army authorities as completely successful.

Americas: Colombian Senators Resign in Protest

In Colombia 13 liberal Senators, followed by the minority conservatives, resigned in protest against the Liberal Party's selection of former President Alfonso Lopez as a Presidential candidate for 1942.

Buenos Aires police arrested 16 persons after breaking up a demonstration before the French Embassy in which insults were shouted against the Vichy Government.

The Brazilian General Staff is reported preparing to hold in late September and early October a general command school on tactical defense problems centering about Natal and the Northeastern Brazilian coast generally.

National: Windsors Arrive in Miami

Miami, Fla. (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor reached Miami by chartered plane on the first leg of a six-week tour of the United States and Canada and were greeted by the cheers of several thousand Miamians.

In Russia: Reds Says Nazi Losses 3,000,000

Nazi losses in Russia were stated by Ivan M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, to total 3,000,000 killed, wounded, and missing—about one third of the Nazi Army.

Destruction of 50 Soviet divisions in a trap east of Kiev was claimed by the German Command, which also claimed capture of 380,000 Russian prisoners and large stores of Soviet war equipment. [Page 1.]

Russian counteroffensives in the central sector were reported by the Russians, but little information was forthcoming from Moscow regarding the progress of fighting in the Ukraine.

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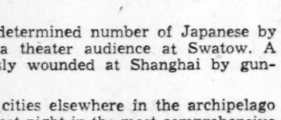
"Joy to the world"
(With French Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

$3,117,511 and— No Place to Go

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 23

Financially speaking, the State of Connecticut was all dressed up today with no place to go—over $3,000,000 in its pocket and no way to spend it.

The money—$3,117,511.88—is a surplus which, under a new law, may be used only to retire State bonds.

"We don't know what to do with it," Finance Commissioner Lewis W. Phelps said. "There are no Connecticut bonds on the market for purchase, because they are first rank investments which bondholders don't like to give up. We are also stumped by the fact that banks don't want large deposits.

Conflictions In Testimony By Coakley Hit

Confronting Councilor Daniel H. Coakley with a statement regarding his financial condition which he made in 1934 before the Supreme Judicial Court, and the completely different version he gave yesterday before the Senate impeachment trial, Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, State prosecutor, bluntly demanded which was true.

Councilor Coakley, surprised at this turn, denied having made the statement in 1934 that he was living on "borrowed money," and held to his testimony at yesterday's session of the trial that he had an $800,000 secret cache at the time he was elected to the Governor's Council in 1933.

Attorney General Bushnell demanded, "Were you lying in the Supreme Court or were you lying yesterday?"

The question in that form was excluded upon objection of defense counsel, and the Attorney General reworded it, "It's a fact, isn't it, that both those answers can't be true?"

Councilor Coakley replied, "I don't think I ever said that before the Supreme Court. I certainly deny I ever said just that."

Records Shown

In an effort to disprove the Councilor's story that he was living on the proceeds of a secret cache until last year, the Attorney General brought into the trial records of testimony given by the Councilor before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1934 when he was seeking reinstatement to the bar.

At that time he claimed to be living on money borrowed from his son-in-law.

Attorney General Bushnell then asked whether the testimony of 1934 that the Councilor owed $80,000 to his son-in-law was correct.

"That is true about the $80,000," the Councilor replied.

Referring to the Councilor's insistence that he borrowed $80,000 from his son-in-law prior to his reinstatement attempt, Attorney General Bushnell asked, "Do you want to tell this Court that despite the fact you had a large amount of ready cash (in the cache) it was necessary for you to borrow

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Senate Movie Show Resumes At Washington

Packed audience greets short and long features of latest offerings in great spectacle.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The super-cinema show now playing in Washington, under auspices of an isolationist Senate subcommittee, seeking movie propaganda, reopened its doors today to a packed audience.

There was an opening two-reeler by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, himself a nonintervention ist, who argued eloquently for free speech, even for the movie industry, and then the main feature went on, with Nicholas M. Schenck, President of Loew's, Inc., controlling Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and sponsor of two of the films cited as propaganda by the subcommittee, "Mortal Storm" and "Escape," playing the leading role.

The performance today was put on in the brilliant Senate caucus room, whose crystal chandeliers are about the only stage setting in Washington which comes up to Hollywood's idea of what Washington ought to be.

Drama in the Making

All the elements of a good show were present as the feature started. There was Wendell L. Willkie at Mr. Schenck's right hand, ruffled of hair, wearing a soft shirt and no vest and prepared to dominate the proceedings with joyful gusto at any opening; there was a galaxy of Hollywood moguls, a group of isolationist Senators eager to make points for their side, and in the aisles a roped off audience of eager sight-seers, including not a few young ladies who appeared to hope they would crash the movies by proximity to Hollywood's magnates.

Senator Downey delivered his opening remarks with a touch of forensic eloquence. His oratory received little heed, however, from the Senate subcommittee. He declared that the "antipathy of the audience to Naziism evoked the film, and not vice versa" and in demanding avoidance of censorship at all costs added:

"Mein Kampf" Quoted

"The potent propaganda is not movies about Hitler; it is Hitler himself—his words and his deeds. The record—the bare, factual record—of this man is what conditions the mind of America toward hatred of Nazidom—not any ephemeral shadows of Europe's Armageddon. What movie genius could produce so fierce a piece of anti-Nazi propaganda as Hitler has himself brought forth in 'Mein Kampf'?"

The performance today brought laughter and applause. For example, Chairman D. Worth Clark of Idaho replied to Senator Downey that he had raised a "straw man" in raising the freedom of speech issue, brought the retort of Senator McFarland (D) of Arizona, the only anti-isolationist member of the sub-committee, that the whole investigation was a "straw" inquiry. This brought

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U. S. S. Massachusetts Launched; Knox Urges Neutrality Act Repeal; U.S.-Owned Ship Sunk Off Iceland

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Battleship Launched—Cruiser's Keel Laid

As the new 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts is launched before cheering thousands at the Fore River Yards, Quincy, Mass., today, keel for a new cruiser is laid on the same ways even before the great ship is fully in the water. Inset above, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, sponsor of the Massachusetts. Inset below, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who asked repeal of the Nation's Neutrality Law today as the ship was launched.

Law hinders efforts to keep war away from America, Navy Secretary says.

John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Assailing the Neutrality Act as "a liability tying the hands of the Commander in Chief," Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, urged its immediate and complete repeal this afternoon at ceremonies immediately following the launching of the new 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts at the great Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass.

The Secretary's address, going a step farther than Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who yesterday at Washington called for the Act's "substantial modification," was delivered from the launching platform before a cheering throng of more than 50,000 persons, mostly shipyard employees and their families.

It came within a few minutes after the $70,000,000 battleship—fourth capital ship to be launched for the United States Navy in the last 18 months and sixth naval vessel to bear the name Massachusetts—slid swiftly and easily into waters in which Mr. Knox said she soon may be called upon to fire her mighty broadsides "for the cause of human liberty."

Mrs. Adams Is Sponsor

The launching — one of the smoothest and most successful in naval history—was marked by the sponsorship of Mrs. Charles Francis Adams of Quincy, whose husband, a former Secretary of the Navy, stood near her, together with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other distinguished guests.

"The time has past for us to play with laws like the Neutrality Law which cripple our effort to keep the war away from our shores," Secretary Knox declared.

"We should waste no time repealing it," he continued. "It is a liability. Our Army should be used where it is needed and when it is needed. Our task is to keep fighting away from America.

"Let us allow no hardships for the Navy. Let us free the hands of the Commander in Chief—help him keep this evil war away from our shores. Let's trust him! Let's support him!"

The Secretary spoke in ringing tones. He had no manuscript, but spoke extemporaneously, waving his arms in emphatic gestures His words, like the entire ceremony, were radiocast to a nation-wide audience.

Dramatic Scene

The launching scene was as dramatic as the forthright Naval Secretary's earnest appeal. With workmen busy on other naval and commercial craft in adjoining ways, the rat-a-tat of their riveting forming an audible backdrop to the scene—the great form of the powerful battleship rose above her launching cradle to the sponsor's stand.

Dignitaries arrived and were introduced. The crowd, many of them bearing folding chairs, passed below the stand and took up positions among great cranes, railroad cars, forests of scaffolding, hulls of semi-completed ships.

Mrs. Adams, in a wine-red dress, set off by a small fur neckpiece and two strings of pearls, and bearing a bouquet of American beauty roses, took her position at the base of the prow.

A few moments before the scheduled hour of 12:45 p. m., Edward Geehr, assistant to W. H. Collins, General Manager of the Fore River Shipyards, took a position beside Mrs. Adams, steadied her upraised hand in which was a golden covered bottle, and waited.

Sharp Report

Precisely at 12:45 o'clock there was a sharp report. The hull began to move. Mrs. Adams smashed the bottle against the port side of the prow. "I christen thee Massachusetts," she cried.

Whistles sounded. The great ship

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

New Sinking Direct Defiance by Axis; Soviet Drive Puts Nazis Back 7 Miles

By Roscoe Drummond
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—With the sinking of the United States government-owned freighter, the S. S. Pink Star, between Greenland and Iceland on Sept. 19, the United States is today confronted with Germany's first direct defiance of President Roosevelt's warning that Axis submarines must stay clear of these "defensive waters."

Eight days after the President's Sept. 11 ultimatum and four days after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed that the Nation's sea and air forces were protecting all ships to Iceland, an American merchantman has again been sent to the bottom of the ocean.

This is the third sinking of American-operated vessels in this stretch of Atlantic waters, the Sessa being torpedoed Aug. 17 and the Montana on Sept. 11.

This is the seventh incident involving attacks on American shipping since Germany began molesting United States commerce with the torpedoing of the Robin Moor early this spring.

The State Department thus far has only meager details describing the attack on the Pink Star but it was evident that the Government had no doubt that it was the result of intensified Nazi U-boat warfare. There is yet no word as to the method of attack nor any clue to the safety of the crew. When a Nazi spokesman was informed of the State Department's announcement, his only response was: "Sorry, nothing is known here."

Search Is On

Today American warships and accompanying aircraft are scouring the lanes of the North Atlantic to "eliminate" the Pink Star's attacker. And it is not improbable that they are being aided by the 12 British men-of-war which, it is now disclosed, have recently been repaired and released from American shipyards.

The United States Navy is now acting to defend Great Britain's lend-lease shipping against Axis raiders and there is no reason to doubt that the British Navy is cooperating with the American Navy to "eliminate" Axis raiders which have violated the "defensive waters" laid down by the President.

It is apparent that a decisive test of policy is at hand. That test is between the United States Government's assertion that German and Italian submarines must take their war out of "American defensive waters" and the German Government's assertion that all lend-lease shipping will be torpedoed wherever it is convenient for Germany to torpedo it.

That the record may be clear, President Roosevelt's words were these:

"But let this warning be clear. From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril.

"The orders which I have given as Commander in Chief to the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy—at once."

Axis vessels of war have now entered the waters "the protection of which is necessary for American defense," and have, according to Department of State, sunk another American ship.

President Roosevelt did not specifically define the area of "American defensive waters" against the entry of which he warned Berlin, but on Sept. 15, in his address to the American Legion convention in Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary

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24 British Warships Pay Visits to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 23

The Navy Department announced that 12 British war vessels, including three battleships, had been in United States ports in addition to 12 whose visits to American ports were disclosed last week.

The ships and their ports of call were the battleship Resolution, Philadelphia; battleship Malaya, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and battleship Rodney, Boston; auxiliary Canton, Brooklyn; auxiliary Southern Prince, Baltimore, Md.; auxiliary Montclare, Boston; auxiliary Bulolo, Baltimore; auxiliary Alaunia, Boston; corvettes Tulip and Clarkia, Charleston, S. C.; destroyer Richmond, Boston, and the armed merchant cruiser Aurania, Newport News.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Sept. 23

German war dispatches for the first time admitted that simultaneous Russian counteroffensives had been made in the North, Central, and Southern sectors.

Russian information said that Soviet Army troops battling to save Leningrad stemmed the German onslaught in heavy fighting around Lake Ilmen, south of the old Czarist Capital, and pushed the Nazi invaders back seven miles in bayonet charges elsewhere on the Leningrad Front.

Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said the Germans lost up to 50,000 killed, wounded, and captured in the Lake Ilmen fighting, and that the Russians had launched successful counter-attacks.

By contrast, Nazi front-line dispatches indicated the Red armies were in desperate straits along the entire front from Leningard to the Black Sea, and the German High Command reported the destruction of 50 Soviet divisions—about 750,000 troops—including 380,000 prisoners captured in the trap 125 miles east of Kiev.

The trap is the one which the Germans claimed was drawn up when German armies from the Gomel Sector met Nazi armies driving up from bridgeheads on the Dnieper River at Kremenchug.

In reporting the destruction of 50 Soviet divisions, the German High Command also claimed that large booty, including more than 570 tanks and 2,100 guns, had been captured or destroyed.

In the waters about Kronstadt, big Soviet naval base which guards the Gulf of Finland approach to Leningrad, German bombers sank a Russian cruiser and a destroyer, the Nazi High Command said, and hits were scored on another cruiser, two more destroyers, and a tanker which burned.

At the other end of the front, in the Black Sea south of Odessa, Stukas set afire a cruiser, "seriously damaged" a torpedo boat and a patrol boat, and destroyed nine freighters of a total of 15,000 tons.

The Soviet Information Bureau, mentioning neither Kiev nor besieged Odessa and Leningrad, announced that nearly six German infantry battalions—totaling perhaps 3,500 men—had been wiped out on the Central Front.

Speedy All-Out, Shooting War Is Urged by Harvard President

Until America abandons her "ambiguous half-way house" and declares an "all-out, shooting war" on the Axis powers, the Country will be "delaying the hour of final victory, the hour of peace," Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard University President, told 500 Harvard students in an opening Chapel service this morning.

"By failing to participate fully in an effort essential to our own safety, we are in effect letting others do our fighting for us," Dr. Conant declared. "In my opinion, until we have declared war, our national conscience will every day grow more disturbed."

In a leading editorial entitled "A war worth fighting," the student daily Crimson today echoed the college president's words, declaring that "any cause worth espousing is worth espousing completely."

In a frank and admitted reversal of former "short of war" editorial stands, the student newspaper said "we are well aware of the far reaching consequences of a war. We do not expect it to be won easily. We do not expect it to be over in the next few months or even the next few years, and we are aware that many of us and of our friends will never live to see the final victory. . . .

"And yet, knowing all this, we are willing to go ahead."

Lindbergh Reference

Dr. Conant, in what was interpreted as a reference to the charge of Charles A. Lindbergh that Jewish citizens were impelling America toward war, said "no speaker has a right to arouse those emotions which if inflamed would consume a free America."

He also criticized "an attempt to muzzle through inquisition a great vehicle of modern mass communication," apparently referring to the current senatorial investigation of the motion picture industry.

Before the American people, Dr. Conant predicted, there may shortly be this serious question: "How can we as a democratic nation fight a war and still stay free?"

Those who argue that a democracy "cannot wage a war and still remain a true democracy . . . sign in advance the death warrant of a free society," the Harvard President stated. "They deny the virility of our birthright."

Answering his own question, Dr. Conant said we can fight and stay free "only if each individual is willing through self-imposed discipline to make sacrifices for the ideals he worships."

Democracy saves itself, he added, "not by mob hysteria nor by governmental regimentation, but by a voluntary closing of the ranks."

Tolerate Diversity

While ranks remain open, however, Dr. Conant emphasized, it is the duty of educated men to "tolerate extreme diversity and protect the rights of individual opinion."

"Only when no voice of dissent is heard must we fear that a group of free men has been transformed into a regiment of slaves," he pointed out.

This freedom should be extended to those on both sides of the war issue, he indicated, deploring the fact that "some speakers on the question of our foreign policy are refused the use of halls."

The Crimson began its leading editorial by stating that whether or not isolation could have led the country safely through the emergency, "there can now be no isolation for America."

Shipbuilders Hear Repeal Request

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 23 (AP)—John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) today advocated repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Speaking before the union's national convention delegates, Mr. Green asserted:

"Yes, we support President Roosevelt's foreign policy. We agree with his pronouncements, with the eight-point program he and Winston Churchill gave to the world, and we agree with his actions to implement these pronouncements, and we say there is no turning back. If the Neutrality Act stands in the way, and I believe it does stand in the way, let it be wiped off the statute books."

Rain in Sight for New England With Crops Seen Weathering Long Dry Spell

Water Reservoirs of N. E. Among the Best

A bright outlook on New England's weather horizon was seen today, despite a drought which has precipitated forest fires and lowered water reservoirs, and reports of possible hurricanes in southern United States.

As the curtain of fall rolled up to show an early autumn foliage of unusual color, the Weather Bureau announced reassuringly that rain, without any semblance of a hurricane, was expected soon. And crops were reported to have weathered successfully a dry spell which has been reported in some sections as the most severe in 50 years.

New England, despite the current deficiency in water supply, is one of the greatest reservoirs in the world, G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau in Boston, announced today.

"Due to an even rainfall during the 12 months of the year, and to the abundance of stream water supply New England is one of the few sections of the world with an adequate supply of water within its own boundaries."

Drought conditions exist in nearly all parts of New England except northern Maine, Mr. Noyes said, "but the situation is not at all alarming."

He pointed out that only industrial and domestic water supplies are seriously depleted.

"Rainfall with a deficiency of 6.18 inches for Boston today should be somewhat below normal for the best horticultural growth. Since 1818 the average monthly rainfall in the vicinity has ranged between 3.2 and 4 inches. The lowest amount of rainfall for any year totaled 27 inches in 1822, which is plenty for grain States.

"The total precipitation since January 21 is slightly over 23 inches."

But weather—moist or dry—is of little concern to thousands of vacationists who realize that New England is at its best when the "Gold is on the punkin" and the blazing mantle of fall is on the landscape.

Soon they will be arriving to view the scarlet gold and crimson colors which will be rampant by Oct. 1. Brilliant foliage is already on display in Maine, Vermont, the White Mountains, Kearsarge and Monadnock regions of New Hampshire and in sections of the more southerly States.

Texas coastal cities dug in for a hurricane, an Atlantic storm roared northward past Cape Hatteras and New Mexico reported one person drowned and at least 17 missing in the wake of cloudbursts as violent storms whipped over sections of the Nation last night.

The U. S. Weather Bureau at New Orleans, issuing a hurricane warning for the Texas coast, predicted a Gulf disturbance with winds of more than 75 miles an hour would move inland between Port Arthur and Port O'Connor. Storm warnings were displayed from Eastern Texas to Apalachicola, Fla.

Many communities in the direct path of the storm were virtually evacuated and stores and homes battened down.

An advisory of the New Orleans Weather Bureau said the storm was expected to move inland between Freeport and Port O'Connor, Texas, attended by winds exceeding 80 miles an hour over a small area near the center.

Bathtubbing Banned

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP)—Advising them to use water "as if it were gold," Dr. Roswell G. Hamm, President of Mount Holyoke College told the girl staudents today that they could take no tub baths or showers and could no only necessary laundry.

The drought has affected the normal water supply and efforts were being made to obtain 200,000 gallons daily from Springfield.

Seaway Proposal Hit by Conference

Branding the inclusion of the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project in the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill, now being prepared, as "a dangerous and unwarranted precedent," the executive committee of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, adopted a resolution against the plan, according to Frank S. Davis, Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. Davis, who is also manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today that the resolution declared that the inclusion "constitutes a dangerous and unwarranted precedent in that it seeks approval by the Congress as a United States Rivers and Harbors project, an international project which is without value as a part of the Defense Program, and which, in the public interest should be considered and dealt with by the Congress as a treaty between Canada and the United States."

The Conference represents nation-wide opposition to the St. Lawrence Project.

William Warren Davis

William Warren Davis, who passed on Sept. 22 in Boston, was executive supervisor of the Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatoriums at Chestnut Hill, Mass., and San Francisco, Calif., and of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, N. H. During the year 1929-30 he served as President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. He became a member of The Mother Church 35 years ago.

Mr. Davis not only had been a hotel manager, but he had a political career which included terms as a State Senator and as an Executive Councilor in Massachusetts.

In 1894 he was elected to the Boston City Council. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1895-6; in the State Senate in 1897-8 and on the Executive Council in 1899-1900.

He went to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1900 as an alternate, and as a regular delegate to the 1904 convention in Chicago. In 1924 he served as a Republican presidential elector.

He was named chairman of the Cambridge exemption board in 1917, and food administrator for that City in 1918.

Mr. Davis was born and reared in Cambridge and educated in the Cambridge schools. He later managed hotels in Roxbury and Cambridge, and was connected with summer hotels at Rockport, Allerton and Winthrop. He served three years as Secretary of the Massachusetts Hotel Association and later became its President. He was also chairman of its legislative committee, and of the Massachusetts legislative committee of the American Hotel Association.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, second session of the extension course on "Color Composition in Home Furnishings" by Margaret George, from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Old Ivories" by Mrs. Hayward, at 11 a. m., and "English Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

LOOK AT THE BEAUTY
LOOK AT THE EXTRAS
LOOK AT THE PRICE
Let us show you this beautiful refrigerator
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Talk about Extras—what with an Oversize Crisper—Vegetable Bin—Magic Shelf—Big Meat Chest—and shining stainless steel Cold-Ban—this beautiful 1941 Kelvinator gives you everything you've ever dreamed of.
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Look at my new home—a big Vegetable Bin that holds more than a bushel of us dry vegetables where you can get us easily.
*Prices shown are for delivery in your Kitchen with 5-Year Protection Plan. State and local taxes extra.
This sparkling beauty is just one of the amazing 1941 Kelvinator values—values that save you as much as $30 compared with last year when Kelvinator prices were reduced from $30 to $60. It's all due to the enormous success of Kelvinator's new, less expensive way of doing business. Let us show you these refrigerators of tomorrow—today! Prices start at $129.75.
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Delivered in your kitchen with 5-Year Protection Plan
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Employment Rise Continues Among Bay State Industries

Booming defense industry in Massachusetts continues to skyrocket employment figures and has substantially cut the number of claims for unemployment compensation, it was disclosed today by the Massachusetts State Employment Service.

Job placements in private industry made during August by the Boston office of the State Employment Service were 151 per cent greater than those in August, 1940, according to Alexander F. Gillespie, Manager. During the same month claims for unemployment compensation benefits decreased 30 per cent under those filed for the same period last year, Mr. Gillespie added.

"During the past month this office placed 1,607 persons in gainful employment," stated Manager Gillespie. "Of these 1,519 were hired by private employers, and 88 by Government agencies. At the same time the downward trend in the number of unemployment compensation claims filed in this office, which has persisted for several months, is still in evidence, with a decrease of 3,201 or 28 per cent under those filed during July, and a decrease of 3,429 under those filed August, 1940."

"Although placements made by this agency during the month of August (9,115) were 92 per cent greater than those made during August, 1940," stated Director Marshall, "they were less by 1,410 or 13 per cent than those reported for July. This decrease may be due in a measure to the normal summer 'let-down' in business, and in a measure to the anxiety on the part of many defense employers as to the continued flow of materials. Unemployment compensation claims filed in Massachusetts for August, 1941, totaled 25,355, which was 2,583 or 9 per cent less than the total for the preceding month, and approximately only one-half of the number filed during the corresponding mont hof 1940."

Bushnell Hits Conflicting Testimony by Coakley

Continued from Page 1

$80,000 from your son-in-law up to Nov. 22, 1933?"

"I certainly do," the Councilor shouted.

The Councilor said that he did not draw up the bill of exceptions which quotes the Councilor's testimony at his reinstatement hearing, and from which the Attorney General read this morning. He said he had no doubt the Attorneys who drew up the bill of exception put in everything but the kitchen stove. Further, he denied he ever read the bill of exceptions.

Refers to Records

Continuing to refer to the records of 1934, Mr. Bushnell asked the Councilor again if he denied testimony regarding his financial situation before the Supreme Judicial Court in 1934.

"I do deny I ever said what you just read."

This exchange was carried on with raised voices which brought the Senate spectators to tense attention.

Opening the exchange on the Councilor's financial situation, Attorney General Bushnell asked whether the Councilor yesterday testified that he had $1,000,000 when he was elected to the Council in 1932.

Councilor Coakley said, "No, I didn't."

Pressed by Mr. Bushnell's reading of such testimony from the record, the Councilor said, "If I did I referred to the time when I was disbarred, when I had more money than I ever had in my life."

Attorney General Bushnell pointed out that the Councilor said yesterday he had $1,000,000 when elected to the Council.

The veteran Councilor, fighting charges of "misconduct and maladministration in office" retorted, "If I said that, I was in error. I was referring, of course, to when I had the $800,000, when I was disbarred. Some portion of that money was expended in the years before 1932."

Prior to today's exchange over the financial status of the Councilor who was on the stand for the fifth successive trial day, the defendant went through a long list of pardons for which he had worked during his years as Councilor. These lists included prisoners ranging from those serving sentences for murder to notorious thieves, many of whom the Councilor contended were "absolutely innocent."

Defense counsel Lewis told reporters during a court recess that he expected defense evidence might be all in by Thursday afternoon. The only thing which might delay the trial longer therefore would be the calling of additional witnesses by the Senate. It is thought that this might be quite possible.

Closing arguments of counsel probably will take two days after the conclusion of evidence, and present prospects are that the trial will go over into next week for two or three days anyway.

Councilor Coakley late yesterday told the Senate that he had $1,000,000 when he assumed office as Executive Councilor in 1933 but that now he is a poor man.

A drama-packed story of manipulations designed to prevent J. Weston Allen, Attorney General 20 years ago, "and other enemies," from continually attaching his accounts was outlined by the Councilor when Mr. Bushnell demanded he explain how he maintained two homes, a $3,600-a-year hotel suite and secretaries on a $1,000 annual Councilor salary.

Mr. Coakley explained that in 1922, when he was disbarred as an attorney, he converted his assets into cash, a total of $800,000, which he cached in a secret place. This cache, he said, was the source of bank deposits, totaling $144,000, made in the years 1936 to 1940. He said the deposits were made to cover current expenses, explaining that it was his policy to keep as little cash as possible in the banks.

He related that he made the cache after his safety deposit box was attached by the Federal Government following a settlement in connection with $3,800,000 former Attorney General Allen claimed he owed Washington in income taxes. In the box, he said, were found only some "Russian rubles" and a few "cats and dogs" (valueless stock).

The cache he referred to as "dry money" which did not draw interest.

"I could have gotten a lot of crooked money during my years as a Councilor, if I would have taken it. I could have been rich. Instead, I am poor."

Repeal Neutrality Law, Knox Urges at Launching

Continued from Page 1

slid quickly away from her. A great festoon of red, white, and blue bunting blew out from the crowd like the flying jib of some ancient clipper.

Nearby a crane picked up from the ground three keel plates for the new cruiser U. S. S. Flint and swung them into the place on the way where a few moments before the bow of the Massachusetts had been.

As the battleship sped swiftly down the four greased ways with men waving from her bow and cheers rising from the crowd, workmen with acetylene torches began work on another unit for the United States Navy.

Settles Gently

The stern of the Massachusetts touched the water. aves spread out from her sides. Her swift descent was slowed as she settled gently into the water. Her bow reached the river. Waves rushted back to the way from which she had come.

The first drag chain was picked up. The Massachusetts slowed down still more. The second drag chain was picked up and the third. The mighty ship had come almost to a stop. The last drag chain merely quivered but did not move. Hull 1,478 was launched and had become the United States Ship Massachusetts.

In the earlier part of his address, Secretary Knox said: "I am happy to take part in the ceremonies, because I expect the Massachusetts to participate in another fight for human liberty. If we have to take part again in such a struggle no battleship will go into action with a name more royal than the Massachusetts.

Ships Given Task

"I am sure if we must fight again for the everlasting principles which make life worth while, this ship will participate gloriously.

"Already our ships have been given the task by our Commander-in-Chief to see that the sea lanes between this country and embattled Britain be kept free from the enemy.

"We are now engaged in that task. Soon this ship will participate in the task of keeping war away from our God-blessed America as far as possible."

Secretary Knox referred to the great battle between Russia and Germany now going on, and said: "Those men dying over there by the hundreds of thousands are making it less likely that we'll have to meet this threat of war on our own soil.

"It has a direct bearing on our own situation."

The first naval vessel to bear the name Massachusetts was a screw steamer of 765 tons, carrying four guns, and built at Boston in 1845. The second was a supply ship of 1,155 tons, purchased in 1861, and mounting five guns. Third was an iron-clad monitor of 2,107 tons, carrying four guns and built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard between 1863 and 1866. The next was a battleship built at Cramps Shipyard, Philadelphia, between 1891 and 1896.

Fifth vessel to bear the name Massachusetts was never completed. She was awarded to the Fore River Yard in November, 1919, and the keel was laid in April, 1921. In February, 1922, due to the signing of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament, all work on the vessel was halted when she was about 11 per cent completed.

Awarded in 1938

Contract for the present Massachusetts was awarded to Fore River Dec. 15, 1938, when three sister ships were ordered, the South Dakota (launched at Camden, N. J., last June 7), the Indiana at Newport News, Va., and the Alabama at Norfolk. Keel of the Massachusetts was laid July 20, 1939, and the vessel when commissioned will cost upwards of $75,000,000.

These four ships are similar to the recently commissioned North Carolina and Washington, though they are of later, and not identical design. The Massachusetts is fitted with propelling machinery consisting of quadruple screw geared turbines, with steam furnished by watertube boilers of latest design.

Due to the unusually heavy weight of the Massachusetts, which exceeds that of the aircraft carrier Lexington, as launched, it was found necessary to use four launchways instead of the usual two.

Speed of the new battleship is said to be designed for better than 27 knots, as contrasted to the 18 to 21 knots of the 15 older type battleships now in commission. The new craft will have 16-inch armor amidships and upper decks six inches thick.

Macomb Launched

BATH, Maine, Sept. 23 (AP)—The destroyer Macomb went down the ways at the Bath Iron Works, Inc., shipyard today, the fifth vessel to be launched at the Kennebec River plant this year.

Two Haverford, Pa., sisters, Mrs. Ryland W. Greene and Mrs. Edward H. Chew, were joint sponsors for the Macomb, which bears the name of two naval officers to whom the sisters are related, the late Rear Admiral David B. Macomb and the late Commodore William H. Macomb.

Dual Somerville Probe Progresses

The office of District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County found itself engaged today in two separate investigations into the municipal affairs of the City of Somerville.

Regarding the school probe in connection with a teachers' examination at which a cadet candidate stated she had received a portion of the questions in advance, Anthony DiCicco, Assistant District Attorney, said, "We haven't concluded our investigation."

Meanwhile the inquiry into alleged irregularities in connection with truck hire in Somerville involving thousands of dollars is progressing. Frederick W. Hale, Somerville City Auditor, is compiling records of truck payments since September, 1940. His office anticipated the work would require another few days.

Asserting that this later investigation is not directed at the office of the Mayor, Mr. Bradford explained that he was informed many payments for truck hire were going to persons not listed as the actual owners of the trucks.

Roberts Denies Committee Tie

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Sept. 23 (AP)—Kenneth Roberts, author of "Northwest Passage" and other historical novels, said yesterday that use of his name as a member of the America First Committee was "unauthorized."

Mr. Roberts said, "The only thing the America First Committee can accomplish is to lower the morale of the Army and the Nation."

The author's name was in a list of State committeemen announced Sept. 18 by Arthur A. Brooks, Jr., national organizer of the Committee.

Armstrong Named Boys' Club Head

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP)—The appointment of David W. Armstrong, Managing Director of the Worcester Boys' Club for 34 years, to the post of Executive Director of the Boys' Club of America was announced here today. He will assume his new duties, with headquarters in New York City on Dec. 1.

Columbus Day Observance Oct. 13

Columbus Day, Oct. 12, which falls on a Sunday this year, will be observed as a legal holiday in Massachusetts on Monday, the 13th.

Downtown stores, in general, however, will be open from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Banks will be closed for the day, as will most business offices. It is expected that the stock market will observe the holiday this year, as it did last, although no official announcement has been made as yet.

In Boston no concern may open before 1 p. m., according to the Chamber of Commerce, since Sunday laws will apply up to that hour.

Plan E Backer Charges Move To Sabotage It

Charging that a plan is on foot to "sabotage" the coming Plan E election in Cambridge by naming to the crucial post of Director of the Count an inexperienced local man who happens to have political connections, City Councilor Henry D. Winslow of Cambridge, veteran Plan E supporter, today called on Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott to exert his influence for appointment of a competent, experienced expert.

Mr. Winslow is a candidate for the new Plan E City Council.

"Certain members" of the Election Commission, upon which responsibility rests for conducting the City's first proportional representation election this autumn, are holding out for appointment of a local man and have produced a deadlock in the Commission, according to reports quoted by Mr. Winslow.

The local man slated for the job, these reports state, is Assistant City Solicitor Joseph A. DeGuglielmo who, incidentally, has been an outstanding foe of Plan E. In his capacity as a private attorney, Mr. DeGuglielmo this year filed a petition for Andrew L. Moore, Cambridge attorney, asking the Supreme Judicial Court to declare Plan E unconstitutional, and argued Mr. Moore's case in court. The Court upheld constitutionality of Plan E.

Mr. DeGuglielmo is at present on a City-financed trip to Cincinnati and New York along with C. Brendon Noonan, Chairman of the Cambridge Election Commission "to study proportional representation election methods." This trip is to be advanced as qualifying Mr. DeGuglielmo to handle the job of director of the count, according to Mr. Winslow's information.

The services of a man experienced in actual "PR" elections and interested in making Plan E a success are of utmost importance, in the view of Cambridge Plan E leaders, since a tangle resulting from the City's first "PR" election might give the whole system an undeserved bad reputation.

Although Mr. Winslow did not name any members of the Commission in his charges, a reliable source in Cambridge disclosed that Commissioners Harry Pennimen and N. Russell Cazmay, both Republicans, favor immediate appointment of an outside expert, while Mr. Noonan and William McMenimen, both Democrats, are reported to favor appointment of a local man.

Priority Status Is Awarded To Scores of Small N. E. Plants

Scores of small manufacturers in New England have been enabled to obtain priority status for raw materials within the past two weeks, William P. Homans, regional priorities manager for the Office of Production Management, reported here today.

This broadening of the priorities base to include repair, and in some cases maintenance, of many essential civilian services and industries within the defense ratings will doubtless save many plants from closing, Mr. Homans added.

"Specifically, what is it that lately has loosened up the previously rigid priorities restrictions?" the New England priorities manager was asked.

"A policy of meeting vital civilian needs has recently been adopted," Mr. Homans replied. "This liberalization is now showing itself in the recent repair order for 20 classifications of industries and services, by the maintenance and repair orders for the textile industry and public utilities, and in addition by the Defense Housing Order, which went into effect yesterday.

Building Projects

"This last order permits the allocation of defense materials, such as steel, to any house or building project approved as defense housing. Applications for materials are passed on by the Federal Housing Authority office in each State, and final approval is given by our Boston office.

"That about completes the orders in sight."

"What about the report that it is now possible for a non-defense plant to obtain a small quantity of copper if necessary to continued operations when previously such a plant could get no copper at all?"

"Non-defense orders for copper may now be filled up to 50 pounds without preference rating," Mr. Homans responded. "Note that I say 'may.'

"This 'permissive' filling of small non-defense orders is in accordance with a recent statement of policy by the Priorities Division. All Materials Orders have since shown the effort that is being made toward implementing that policy.

"These several types of orders go a long way toward meeting the needs of New England industry," the OPM official continued, "but obviously there must be many plants which will have to readjust themselves to the obtaining and filling of defense orders.

Receive Help

"Such concerns may receive help from the OPM Contracts Distribution Service at 30 Pearl St., Boston, which is working constantly to bring together the big companies with defense contracts and the small plants which can assist them by making parts.

"In addition there are bound to be some plants which definitely cannot obtain the scarce materials for their usual products."

Returning to the repair and maintenance orders, Mr. Homans commented, "It is interesting to note that in case of textile machinery and farm equipment, to take two examples, maintenance and repair is classed as defense, whereas new machinery is given the highest non-defense rating, unless essential for the execution of defense orders. In such cases new machinery is given a defense rating.

"This policy is that it is more economical to keep equipment in first class condition than to devote scarce materials to the production of new."

Speaking in general of priorities, Mr. Homans said that during the past month progressive changes in the system had been very rapid.

"The priorities system is developing a pattern which makes it more easy to understand, and business is understanding it better," he pointed out.

"Our operations will also be helped by the plan to put more men in the field, so that they can talk over priorities with manufacturers in their own centers, instead of their having to route all inquiries to the regional priorities office in Boston. More men will also be sent out by the OPM Contract Distribution office here to advise on subcontracting.

Don't Know It

"Some people, we find, who are doing defense work don't know they are. Such concerns should establish that fact and get their defense rating. Recently a maker of brass ferrules, for instance, came in quite hopeless about obtaining brass. We found that enough of his product was being used in defense industry to warrant his plant being classed as defense, and he obtained his brass."

Admonitions to manufacturers not to become discouraged by difficulties in acquiring materials, previously voiced by Albert M. Creighton, OPM Co-ordinator for New England, were emphasized by Mr. Homans.

"Manufacturers should make every possible effort not to be driven out of business," he declared. "It is important to keep business going—for the sake of the company, its workers and the community.

"The vast majority of the business men are not licked, if they know how to use the priorities system. Don't be a defeatist. Our priorities office is here to help."

Winthrop to Buy Narrow Gauge

The old Narrow Gauge Railroad property in Winthrop, Mass., will be purchased by that town according to the vote last night of the town meeting, which appropriated $40,000 for the purpose. It appeared likely that the property will be converted into a super-highway. With busses as the town's only means of transportation, the need for such a highway is apparent.

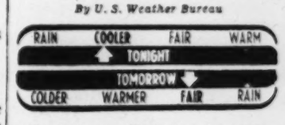
Although purchase of the property has been a controversial issue in Winthrop since the Narrow Gauge was discontinued in January, 1940, there was no opposition at the meeting to the acquisition of this land.

The railroad holdings include the land on which the stations were located and the car barns in Winthrop, as well as the track lines which make a loop through the town from Orient Heights.

Also voted was the taking over of two parcels of land, privately owned, near the end of Taft Avenue in order to secure a right of way to Deer Island, where Fort Dawes is located. It is planned to run a roadway from Taft Avenue through the property to the Island, in order to provide the Federal Government a direct route to the Fort.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity—Considerable cloudiness and cooler tonight; lowest temperature near 50; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate north to northeast winds tonight becoming moderate easterly Wednesday.

Maine—Mostly cloudy followed by clearing, much cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Mostly cloudy and cooler, much cooler in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island — Considerable cloudiness and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—Moderate to fresh northerly winds tonight becoming moderately easterly Wednesday; weather mostly cloudy tonight, clearing Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	88	New York	63	83
Chicago	66	89	Norfolk	71	74
Denver	43	45	Philadelphia	55	81
Kansas City	59	83	St. Louis	58	87
Los Angeles	58	81	San Francisco	53	61
Miami	78	90	Washington	60	80
Minneapolis	53	61			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 23.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:28 p. m.; height, 11.5 feet.
Wednesday, 1:56 a. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:11 p. m.

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Statler TISSUE
44% Softer Whiter

U. S. Troops Ready to Go 'Over There'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering the United States Army war games in Louisiana.

WITH THE SECOND ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 23—"I'll tell you what I would like. I'd like to go over there and finish this war up in a hurry and get it over with."

"And about 75 per cent of this Army feels that same way about it."

This is a private soldier from Detroit talking. It is what he said after about half an hour of vehement grousing about everything he could think of.

He groused about the food. He was bitter about the draft extension. He didn't like his sergeant. He had left a good job and wasn't sure he would get it back. He said he felt silly spending his time in an artillery outfit which had no guns and never had fired a practice shot. He was bitter about his $21 a month pay and shopkeepers running prices up. He said there was no recreation at his home post. He felt it was unfair that the Army wouldn't pay his way home when he went on furlough.

It was a long list of complaints. But at the end, and without any question or prompting from your correspondent, he concluded his remarks as above. I was sitting in the grass with him waiting for his "simulated" battery to go into simulated action. It is the time when these soldier boys talk and talk freely.

Knew War Was Coming

"I knew this war was coming," he went on. "We should have stopped the Germans and Italians in Ethiopia. That was when the war started. I saw it coming then. Why were the politicians so stupid? A blind man could have seen it way back in those days. Now we've got to go over and finish up a job. I'll tell you who started this war. It was Woodrow Wilson because he wouldn't let the Army go on into Berlin. That was the real trouble. This time we'll have to finish up the job."

Later in the conversation, I asked him if he thought any men would really desert at the end of 12 months. He said they liked to talk that way and probably some would. But he thought most of it was just talk.

He added his personal opinion that those who felt strongly about the extension of the service period would forget all about it if war really came. The trouble, he said, is that a lot of them can't see much use playing at being a soldier with no real soldier's job to do.

Of course, he is only one soldier out of half a million down here and no single correspondent can get around to the entire half million. But you talk to as many as you can and the thing which sticks out in the attitude of all of them is the supreme confidence that they can whip any enemy there is. And those who have opinions about the general world situation all more or less take the line of the boy from Detroit that here is a nasty job to be done because people in the past were stupid.

Compensations Found

They don't like the job. There isn't any doubt about that. I haven't been able to find a single boy who will start out to say that he likes the Army life, although a lot of them will enumerate compensations after he has gone through his list of complaints.

They have found a lot of friends. Some say they will hate to leave their new friends when the time comes to go home. They are obviously developing some nostalgia for Army life. And it is always more fun to talk about your complaints than your compensations.

But when it comes to fixing the blame for what they don't like, a high proportion of them are like one who, when asked if he was an isolationist, replied:

"No. I'm no isolationist. It was the isolationists back in 1919 who caused all the trouble. It is their fault that I have to be here in the Army now instead of back on my job."

Army Seeks 'Jump' In War Maneuvers

By the Associated Press

With Second Army, Sept. 23

While high ranking commanders of the Second Army gathered at Camp Polk in Louisiana today for a critical analysis of the first half of the Nation's big war games, the 125,000 troops of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear moved into position for the second half.

The problem, renewing hostilities through the hilly swamp country of North and Central Louisiana, is scheduled to begin at 12:01 a. m. Wednesday, but the troops were shifted beforehand to the restraining line for a quick jump into action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—High military officials said today that the Army Air Force had surpassed all expectations for performance during the Louisiana maneuvers and that only time stood between the United States and unchallengeable superiority in the air.

Combat craft ordered from the drawing boards only a few months ago and pilots fresh from training schools participated in the gigantic war games which have just ended. They had the task of demonstrating whether—as military men had claimed—this country had the world's best air force in point of quality.

Except for the absence of "live" ammunition, flying has been done under conditions as nearly warlike as they could be made, and authorities just returned from the maneuver area with copious data on the results to date said they could not have asked for better performance either by men or machines.

Fields Flooded

In fact, they added, storms flooded several flying fields and turned others into virtual quagmires made the test much more difficult than planned and consequently the results were much better than the most optimistic had hoped for.

"We know now," one official said, "that we have the world's finest planes and our flying men are superb. All we need is time—time to turn out huge numbers of these planes to bring the quantity of our Air Force up to its quality and to train our young pilots in combat flying."

Officials said that in Louisiana they had been especially impressed with the speed with which fighter pilots got their planes into the air from water-logged fields and the ease with which they brought them in again to safe landings.

Skillful Handling

Heavy bombers, they said, operated from muddy tracts over which it was impossible to move supply trucks, yet the planes were so maneuverable and the pilots so skilled in handling them that they took off and landed without difficulty.

Tricycle landing gear on the most modern, high-speed pursuit ships were described as making the landing of those ships almost fool-proof, even though they touch ground at speeds around 100 miles an hour.

Some types of planes sent into Louisiana were put into immediate production only a few months ago. Thus, prior to maneuvers, they had been in service but a few weeks and their flying time was measured in hundreds rather than thousands of hours.

McNair Picks Flaws

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, Sept. 23 (AP)—A thousand officers, who have directed the greatest peacetime force of American soldiers ever placed in the field, were summoned today to Camp Polk to hear the man who has headed the training program explain what was wrong in the first week's war game between the Second and the Third Armies.

The lecturer was Lieut.-Gen. Lesley J. McNair, chief of the Army General Headquarters Staff, who wastes few words. Through the year he has visited camp after camp, checking the instruction of the million-odd men who have been enlisted or inducted into national service.

The official critique on the first five-day maneuver of the Louisiana war games was restricted to comparatively few officers of the Second and Third Armies. It was not open to the press but General McNair scheduled a press conference to supplement prepared remarks.

Tank Smashers Next

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 23 (AP)—A chief of cavalry whose horsemen have been under sharp pressure by faster-striking tank units in the current Army maneuvers, predicted today that armored divisions eventually would be stopped by mobile tank-smashers faster than the tanks.

"The panzers are riding high for the time being because they are so comparatively new," said Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, cavalry leader here from Washington, "but eventually they will be halted.

"They will be halted and smashed, not by cavalry, of course, but by the more mobile units which can go anywhere tanks go, do it faster, and hit harder. Those units are being organized now."

Survival of Free Enterprise Scanned at Chicago Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—"Grab-bag economy" in the United States where group interests are promoted at the expense of other groups must be replaced by a partnership of the whole people if free enterprise is to survive, Dr. John M. Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, declared today in a symposium held as a part of the University of Chicago's fiftieth anniversary celebration.

Dr. Clark is one of more than 10,000 special guests and representatives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and 400 educational institutions who are visiting the University to participate in symposiums and, beginning next Saturday, to join in a three-day academic festival which will climax the anniversary activities.

In keeping with the theme of the anniversary, "New Frontiers in Education and Research," 35 scholars and natural scientists who have performed basic research will be given honorary degrees at the convocation concluding the academic festival on Sept. 29. Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, will be the speaker at the convocation in Rockefeller Memorial Chapel.

[Reports on the latest achievements in the field of natural science by members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who are meeting at the University of Chicago, will be included in The Christian Science Monitor's "Wonders of Research" column on Thursday and in a special column on Friday.]

Emphasis on Co-operation

Speaking on the second day of the celebration, Dr. Clark declared that all economic groups in the population must give their active and loyal co-operation in order that private enterprise may sucessfully be retained.

"What is needed are people who realize both the need for change and the vital importance of maintaining continuity and an adequate measure of economic freedom, and who will give equally active thought to both ends," he said.

Calling for a more positive faith in our civilization and its treasured values, Dr. Clark declared we must reach those sources of strength drawn on by those gallant leaders whose faith in the ultimate invincibility of freedom and democracy gives them a force that is more than personal, and in which lies the real hope of the age.

"We are forced to know what we are building, to an extent greater than has ever been necessary before," he said, "but if all of us play our parts fully, we may still hope to build better than any one of us can know."

Small Enterprises Needed

Dr. Willard Thorp, Director of Economic Research for Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., and Trustee of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, declared that small business enterprises are more efficient, flexible, and inventive.

"The very fact of giant enteprise is itself an important restricting force on innovation," he stated, "and exhibits what may be called 'organizational resistance.'"

The inflexibility, or loss of imagination, in large enterprises arises basically from the fact that so many individuals must be involved, individuals most of whom are familiar with only some partial aspect of the whole, he said.

Free from the internal politics, the necessary subdivision of authority and the delay of clearance, the small-scale innovator can capture new ideas. Protection and aid, possibly by some form of subsidy, through tax relief or the like, should be given to the 'one-gallus inventor' and the small business man, Dr. Thorp advised.

Selling and Distribution

Competition between the large companies has focused more and more, not on new products, but on selling and distribution, Dr. Thorp said. Radical departures from production schedules and the necessity of discarding machinery and reorganizing distribution channels tend to make large corporations avoid innovations.

"The tendency is strongly in favor of new products which will add to, rather than substitue for, the old ones. For example, the developers of the micro-film process have been trying for some time to persuade publishers of telephone books to substitute films for the present large-scale volumes.

"After installing a small box-like apparatus in every home or office, the only cost of frequent substitution of up-to-date material would be the expense of maintaining a master list, photographing and reducing it to microfilm whenever required. That such a revolution would wipe out existing investments in printing plants is one of the major obstacles to this development."

Maple Leaf Fund Speeds War Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—With the approach of winter, workrooms of the Maple Leaf Fund, the American-Canadian organization for British War Relief, at 601 Fifth Avenue, are increasingly busy converting cloth into garments for men, women, and children. The Mapel Leaf Fund, headed by William H. Coverdale, has shipped to England 475 cases of clothing, each containing from 440 to 500 pieces of wearing apparel of many categories.

The fund is appealing for tailor's samples and woolen material to be made into clothing for the British.

U. S. Envoy in Sydney Rides Bike to Office

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sydney Radio in a broadcast picked up here by the Columbia Broadcasting System said Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to Australia, had set that country an example in gasoline conservation by riding to his office on a bicycle.

Clothes for Youngsters Abroad

Made by Maple Leaf Fund

Robert McGowan and Anne Carolyn Malaney modeling garments made in the workrooms of the Malpe Leaf Fund, Inc., 601 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

War Goods May Go to Russia via Archangel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Convoys of American and Russian freighters, protected not by warships or planes but by icebreakers, may be one of the answers to the pressing problem of how to ship war materiel from the United States to the Soviet Union as quickly and as safely as possible.

With German troops threatening control of the Black Sea and perhaps eventually of the railroad line across Iran, the Soviet Union has indicated it will make full use of the Arctic route from the west coast of the United States to the Russian Arctic port of Archangel.

Roughly, 6,000 miles long from Seattle to Archangel, the route lies entirely within American and Russian waters, passing along the Alaskan coast, through the Bering Sea and skirting North Siberia and European Russia. Its length is the same as that from San Francisco to Vladivostok, although Archangel has the advantage of being far closer to the scene of present hostilities than is the port of Eastern Siberia.

Say Ice Is Conquered

The main disadvantage of the route lies in the ice which covers the Arctic waters from November to May. The Soviet Embassy in Washington reveals, however, that icebreaker service has been perfected to a point where ships now ply the route in the dead of winter.

Dicussing the route, the Embassy points out that "no German U-boat bases are located along this seaway. It passes through no territorial waters but those of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is less than half as long as the routes through Iran.

"The first ship to traverse the Arctic Ocean in a single navigating season was the Soviet Icebreaker Sibiryakov in 1932," the Embassy continued. "Commercial transport over the route began in 1934. Now dozens of ships make the passage every winter—cutting the sea time from Murmansk to Vladivostok in half and tapping the rich interior of Siberia through ports at the mouths of the great Ob, Yenisei and Lena Rivers.

"These ships, ordinary freighters, go through on regular schedule, knowing in advance what conditions they will meet, with no fear of hardships greater than normal on any shipping route. Gone are the days when ships were caught between two drifting floes and sent to the bottom. The last such case was that of the Chelyuskin in 1934. Its whole crew of 104 was saved by Soviet planes."

How Soviet Tackles Problem

As evidence of Russia's determination to utilize the route as an all-weather affair, it is pointed out that a special government body, known as the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, was established to co-ordinate all far northern activities—scientific, exploratory and economic.

"The Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route has been placed in charge of an icebreaker fleet, the Polar Aviation Service and economic establishments engaged in mining, fur buying and trade with the local population in the Far North. After the beginning made in 1932, scores of ships have been plowing the Arctic Ocean every year, some crossing from end to end," the Embassy said.

"Navigation in the Arctic Ocean requires a special technique. Each group of ships is preceded by a powerful ice-breaker which clears the way through the ice for the whole convoy. Wherever the ice is particularly heavy the icebreaker leads each ship separately through the difficult spot, sometimes taking the ship in tow. The entire burden of the struggle with the ice devolved on the icebreaker, which cuts its way through with its powerful body, ensuring a safe passage for the ships in its wake. At the same time smaller icebreakers are engaged in reconnoitering the condition of the ice and keeping watch in the most dangerous spots."

Nazis Execute 50 Communists, Jews in Croatia

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fifty Jews and Communists have been executed in Zagreb charged with being the "intellectual originators" of a bomb attack in the Croatian Capital, the German radio reported from Berlin today.

The prisoners were sentenced to capital punishment by a court martial in Zagreb Sept. 19, the radio reported, quoting an announcement by the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Croatia. The bomb attack was said to have been against the Zagreb telephone exchange in which more than 12 German soldiers were wounded.

A dispatch from Zagreb by way of Berlin Sept. 15 reported that untraced telephone calls put through to two secret numbers in the Zagreb central telephone exchange set off four bombs on the day before, wounding the Germans and seven Croats as well.

Investigators said the calls were put through from outside the building, in some way releasing the bomb mechanism.

Indian Jute for Brazil

Japanese colonists in Brazil have succeeded in acclimatizing Indian jute, says a report of the United States Department of Commerce.

Speed on Payday at Army Games Achieved by Mechanized Finance Staff

WITH THE ARMIES ON MANEUVERS IN LOUISIANA, (AP)—Deep in the pine forests a steel gun carriage often substitutes for a teller's window on the Army's payday in the field.

From great bags of cash Uncle Sam's troops of the Second and Third Armies, numbering more than 500,000 men, get their salaries paid in bills and coin right out in the open under the trees.

Shaded bivouac areas become impregnable banks when the soldiers line up before their finance outfits for disbursement of the huge $20,000,000 pay roll for both armies.

For this is one part of the war games that isn't simulated. Grim military police with real ammunition keep close scrutiny over the big financial transaction, armed with cannon, tommy guns and pistols.

A soldier's payday always comes on the last day of the month but, as in the field that day finds him often engaged in the realistic battling or otherwise on the move, commanders wait a day or so until things settle down to a comparative lull before paying off.

The exact day therefore is kept a closely guarded secret as a further precaution and payday is something of a mild surprise for the troops. Deeply secretive, too, are plans for the cash shipments into the maneuver area under heavy guard from Federal Reserve Banks.

Lieut. Col. R. D. Daugherity's Third Army finance office estimates that at the approximate $40 average pay for officers and enlisted men, the combined pay rolls for the 350,000 men in the Third Army and 175,000 of the Second Army total at least $20,000,000.

Naturally soldiers are fond of their paymaster buddies, and the finance men, noncombatants in the war games, respond to the affection by paying off as promptly as possible even under the difficulties which arise in carrying on business in the field. In real war soldiers would wait for their pay until relieved of front line duty.

"We figure a soldier is disappointed if he isn't paid on time," said Capt. P. A. Mayo, finance officer for the streamlined second triangular division of Army Regulars. "So in the interest of morale, for one thing, we always pay promptly."

Captain Mayo with the 18 assistants in his finance section often have worked right on figuring pay rolls through fierce barrages near the front lines here because, as neutrals, opposing forces simply fight around them.

When the section, with its electrically-operated adding machines fed with a portable electric generator and other equipment, finishes it knows exactly how many nickels, dimes, quarters and bills of each denomination it will need to meet pay roll and expense money due the men.

Then it sends in a requisition to a bank for the sum, advises when its armed guard will call for the money and later delivers a check and picks up the cash at the prescribed time. Each division of 15,000 to 18,000 troops has paying agents for different companies and other units who get their exact proper share in bags and tend to the personal distribution.

It always comes out right to the last copper cent.

Climbers Seek Plane On Mount Constance

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 23 (AP)—Two large salvage parties headed up Mount Constance in the Olympics today toward the spot where aerial searchers sighted the scattered wreckage of a twin-motored bomber.

Six men were aboard the eight-year-old ship when it vanished before dawn two weeks ago today. The aerial discoverers yesterday could see no sign of life on the rocky mountain face.

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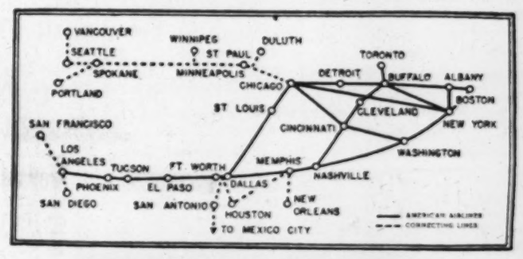

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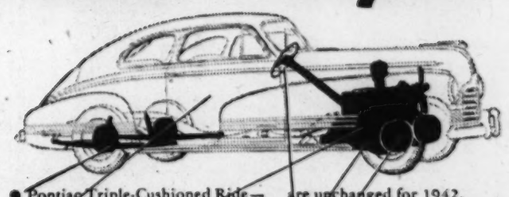
THE FINE CAR WITH THE LOW PRICE—GENERAL MOTORS' MASTERPIECE
ANNOUNCING THE NEW 1942 Pontiac Sixes AND Eights*

New streamlined Sedan Coupe in Pontiac's lowest-priced line.


Proud To Be Doing Our Part
Pontiac is doing its part for National Defense by building a new type of rapid-fire cannon for the United States Navy. Two plants, covering 426,123 square feet of floor space, have been devoted to the manufacture of these cannon. Thousands of craftsmen have been trained for the highly technical machines. This means building fewer cars—but Pontiac places defense work ahead of everything else.
● Pontiac Triple-Cushioned Ride—even further improved—is still yours in 1942.
● New Unisteel Bodies by Fisher equal in quality—even exceed in beauty those of any previous Pontiacs.
● Pistons and all vital engine parts are unchanged for 1942.
● Travel of the gearshift lever has been reduced 30%.
● Gas and oil economy has not been sacrificed.
● Front wheel brakes have been increased in size.
*ONLY $25 MORE FOR AN EIGHT IN ANY MODEL!
SURPRISINGLY ADVANCED in style and luxury, the new Pontiac Sixes or Eights for 1942 today come sweeping into the spotlight—refreshingly new in appearance, but still the same, fine, faithful Pontiacs in time-tried quality.
Two series of new Pontiacs include ten widely varied models—among them a streamlined Sedan Coupe in the lower-priced series.
New features are many. And in every instance, they represent actual improvement resulting from progress in design. We invite you to come in now to give these new Pontiacs your most thorough and critical inspection. You will find Pontiac today, more than ever, the Fine Car with the Low Price!
SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Hub Interests Are Told Port Is to Receive a Part of Lease-Lend Shipments

Boston Urges The Building Of New Piers

On the eve of anticipated action by the Legislature with respect to the bills for constructing new piers in Boston harbor, Boston shipping interests received word from Government officials that Boston would shortly receive a share of the lease-lend export traffic.

The declining volume of exports from Boston has prompted sharp criticism from port interests that the facilities of this port—a full day nearer to Europe than New York—were not being utilized as fully as they should.

Bills pending before the Legislature provide for a program that is the result of long and careful study, and which has the backing of practically all port groups. Charles F. Dutch, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Maritime Association, commenting on the bills, wrote Chairman Albert F. Bigelow of the House Ways and Means Committee that "I have rarely seen such unanimity in this port."

Mr. Dutch pointed out that the port needs the new piers for its regular traffic and expansion, without regards to business that may or may not come as a result of the present emergency. "Wholly apart from the emergency for which Washington is preparing on a three to five-year basis," Mr. Dutch said, "this port has for years been in the position of a motor truck running on old tires, without a spare. A serious fire and one of our older piers would leave us in a desperate situation."

Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, has already been taken over by the Navy, with partial use permitted by intercoastal freighters. Should the emergency reach a stage where the Army Base would be requisitioned, the pier situation at Boston would be serious indeed, he stated.

Boston Aquarium On a Fishing Trip; Make Heavy Catch

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—There wasn't a dry eye today at the Battery Park Aquarium, while arrangements were made for the transfer of thousands of sea dwellers to new homes Oct. 1 in one of the biggest migrations of the moving season.

With truck and trailer, Boston Aquarium representatives arrived to cart away several thousand assorted fish today. Officials of the Philadelphia Aquarium were expected Wednesday, to take home a platoon of loggerhead turtles weighing 400 to 500 pounds and other deepwater denizens.

The most valuable and spectacular specimens, about 250 different kinds, will be kept at the Lion House of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx. Others will be given to any zoo or aquarium putting in a request. Some will be returned to the sea.

Closing of the aquarium was necessary to make way for construction of the Battery-Brooklyn tunnel.

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Quincy Seeks State Action On Pollution

Joining more than a score of South Shore organizations in the rapidly growing mass protest on behalf of pollution elimination, the Quincy City Council last night twice indicated its approval of any measures to eliminate pollution from Boston Harbor and adjacent waters.

The Council voted to forward a telegram to Governor Saltonstall asking that he act favorably on the pollution bill now before the Legislature. Later during the meeting the members appropriated $500 for a pollution survey on the request by the local Chamber of Commerce special committee on pollution.

Boston Sailing To South Off

Sailing of the steamer City of Chattanooga from Boston, scheduled for 3 p. m. yesterday, was cancelled, and 90 passengers or thereabouts, who had booked passage on the craft, were obliged to seek other means of spending belated vacations or to reach business destinations in the South.

The vessel was in the Boston-New York-Savannah service of the Ocean Steamship Company and was requisitioned by the Government for "a short voyage." It is the first vessel of that line to be taken over for Government service. The United States Maritime Commission directed the company to make the vessel ready for charter to the Navy for one trip to an undisclosed destination.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners). (15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; music; Brazilian program.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; "Rhythmaires."
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; dance music.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Watertown Arsenal Celebration.

Cushing-Gellatly

Recollections of the 19th Century

An "Attic on Parade" exhibition, for the benefit of the Red Cross, is to be held in Blackburn Memorial Hall, Walpole, Mass., Oct. 2 to 6. Top: A model of a woman of 1830, with Miss Kitty Hunnewell, Wellesley debutante. Bottom: A Worth model of the 80's, in green velvet, made for a member of Mrs. Edward Harding's family. Mrs. T. N. Perkins is tying the bow of the bonnet. The costumes for the exhibition have been authenticated by Crawford Morris of Costume Museum, New York, and by Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Edwards Builds More Roads; 742 Releases Are Authorized

Defense News in Brief

Edwards Roads Grow—Snorting bulldozers plowing through underbrush and pushing tons of earth before them, huge mixers turning out bituminous concrete at the rate of five tons a minute, are the tangible signs of a road building program at Camp Edwards which, when completed, will add 67 miles of road to the military reservation's present network. Most spectacular of the projects is the 2¼ mile double-barreled road leading from the main gate on Route 28 to the quadrangle. With a grass plot between the two lanes, the new road will eliminate much of the present traffic congestion during busy hours. It will be finished Nov. 1. When all paving of new roads is completed, probably about Dec. 1, there will be 103 miles of hard-surfaced roads at Camp Edwards.

Yankee Division Soldiers Released—Approximately 30 26th Division soldiers already have been released as hardship and dependency cases under the Amended Selective Service Law, it has been announced at the office of Lieut. Col. Vincent H. Jacobs, Division Adjutant General. The Division was authorized by First Corps Area headquarters to grant 742 releases on hardship and dependency grounds. Although it was held doubtful that there are that many in such a category and that investigating boards will complete their work before the Division goes south for the First Army maneuvers, it was admitted at the Adjutant General's office that several times the number of men already released will be permitted to return to private life this week. No quota, it was reported, has been established for the Division's release of soldiers over 28. All these soldiers are expected to take part in the war games but may be released early in December.

More Nurses Needed—A serious shortage of Army nurses was reported today by Capt. Ruth I. Taylor, head of the Army Nurses in the First Corps Area and assistant superintendent of nurses for the entire United States Army. Among the chief causes of the shortage Captain Taylor said was the large number of trained nurses engaged in private industry and defense work. She also reported that fewer registrations in nurses training schools in recent years is having its effect.

New England Boys at Pensacola—Twenty-seven young men from four New England states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire—reported at Pensacola and Jacksonville, Florida, and Corpus Christi, Texas, today for advance flight training at Naval Air Stations. The men were among 250 fledgling pilots who were recently appointed as Aviation Cadets upon the successful completion of preliminary flight training courses at Naval Reserve Aviation Bases throughout the country.

New Flying Cadet Class—Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced today that a class of 62 New England men will begin training as Army Aviation Cadets on Oct. 1. Many of the men, lacking the necessary college credits to exempt them from the educational examination, prepared for the mental tests by taking "refresher" courses at various schools throughout New England. The men will receive three months training at civilian schools, followed by six months at the Army Air Corps Training centers.

Watertown Arsenal Anniversary—The 125th anniversary of the founding of the Watertown Arsenal was observed today with ceremonies attended by employees and officials. Speakers on the program included Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Acting Chief of Ordnance at the Arsenal, Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, Commanding General of the huge armament plant, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

26 Nautical Graduates Are Made Officers

Demand for officers for the rapidly expanding American merchant marine is so keen, owing to the emergency and defense program, that 26 graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School were presented federal licenses as junior officers at the graduation ceremonies today.

It was the 94th graduation of the school, held for the first time in historic Faneuil Hall. The potential captains and engineers qualified for their third mate's or third assistant engineer's "tickets" in examinations before the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, to take which the annual cruise of the schoolship Nantucket was cut short.

Every one of the 15 deck and 11 engineer graduates has a job waiting for him, and he was assigned to it at the ceremonies today. The licenses were presented by officials of the Bureau. Capt. Robert M. Gray of the United States Maritime Commission came from Washington for the special purpose of assigning the graduates to jobs, 18 as cadet officers on Maritime Commission ships, and eight with private steamship lines as junior officers.

Capt. Frederick S. Walker, inspector of hulls for the Bureuu of Marine Inspection and Navigation, who presented the licenses to the deck cadets, and James F. Rawdon, inspector of boilers, who handed the engine room students their licenses, were both graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School, in the classes of 1905 and 1900, respectively.

Lieut. Commander Walter K. Queen, U.S.N.R., retired, presided at the exercises as chairman of the Commissioners of the school. Diplomas were presented the graduates by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts. Bibles were presented for the Massachusetts Bible Society by Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Secretary of that Society.

Honor cadets were Robert J. Curtin of Boston, and James J. Coffey of Peabody in the seamanship class, and William R. Howe of Mansfield, and E. Robert Donohoe of Lawrence, in the engineering class. Each won a prize for various grades of efficiency or scholarship. Mr. Curtin and Mr. Donohoe each won two prizes.

Capt. Harold L. Colbeth, Superintendent of the Cape Cod Canal for the United States Army Engineers, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston were listed as speakers.

Keller

Banking Becomes Less Somber

The first girl pages to be placed in a Boston bank, yesterday took the place of the corps of young men who served as messengers at The First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company. They replace boys called to service or to defense industries.

Boston Forty Plus Club Trails New York's

As far as New England is concerned, the status of the Forty Plus Club remains unchanged today despite increased demands for workers in defense industries.

Countering the statement made recently by the head of the Forty Plus Club of New York, who credited national defense activity with improvement in the job situation, Alfred N. Robbins, President of the Boston Club—where Forty Plus originated in 1938—declared that "in the employment of men over 40, we have placed very few in so-called defense industries."

"Of course," he added, "specialists in engineering—civil, mechanical, or electrical—were taken up some time ago. But, on the whole, defense industries have helped us very little. Our lists, today," he continued, "consist of men of general business experience; everything except strictly engineering lines.

"Furthermore," Mr. Robbins added, "there has been an actual increase in the average age of the membership. Very few of our members today are between the ages of 42 and 45. The average is over 50. At the present time, we have 29 members; higher than it was 60 days ago. In fact, numerous job openings have been withdrawn because of industrial curtailment due to potential or actual scarcity of raw materials."

Referring to the New York statement that the number of applicants had dwindled perceptibly, Mr. Robbins said that he did not regard incoming members as any barometer of the job situation, but rather "it is the outgoing members—those for whom jobs have been obtained."

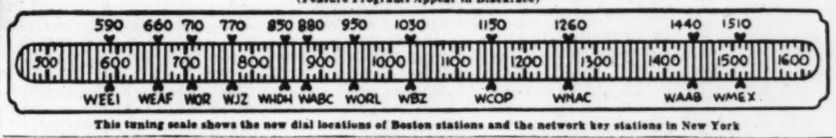
He also added that he felt it was wrong to take new members into the Club—which is a co-operative group seeking jobs for fellow members over 40—"unless we think we can help them materially and within a reasonable time."

"During our three years of existence," said Mr. Robbins, "we have placed 449 men back into industry. And, as far as I know, in proportion to membership, that is the highest percentage attained by any of the various Forty Plus Clubs throughout the country.

"Right now," he continued, "we are endeavoring to solidify our organization so that when this war is over we will be in a better position than ever to cope with the postwar situation."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-500m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"Swing Serenade"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	St. Louis-Pittsburgh telegraph report	Sports and music
3:15	Song recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Sports and music	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	"Riverboat Shufflers"	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Ruth Moss interview	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Bob Hannon, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Arsenal speakers	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Army Maneuvers"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Recorded musicals	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45	Concert orchestra	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports comments	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk	"Adventure Stories"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Premier Hepburn	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Harry Horlick's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Confidentially Yours"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Salute" program
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"Pennant Contenders"	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15	Heir?": drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent," drama	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45		"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People"	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Address, Senator Gerald	Variety Hour
9:15	Interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	P. Nye, North Dakota	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Man About Mail," comedy;	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	tion: talks; drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	Edna O'Dell; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"The Song Shop"	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Sen. Clarke, Idaho	"Fantasy in Melody"	soloists; orchestra	"Defense Reporter"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvisu	"Fantasy in Melody"	"College Humor"; variety;	"Mystery Hall"; David	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Cheskin's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Musical Program	Local News; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30	Music; network	"Music You Want"; recordings	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"; news
11:45	dance music	"Music You Want"	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Dance Digest"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-500m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"; music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Renfro Folks"	"Julia Blake"; drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"990 Presents"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45	"Betty Crocker"	Shopping Guide	Musical Roundup	"Choir Loft"; organ	
10:00	K. Norris drama	Popular music	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Address by Claude Wickard, Secy of Agriculture	"Going Shopping With You"; music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"		
11:00	Popular music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"; sk	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Concert orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	"Life Beautiful"	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	"Mood Reverie"	"Musical Mailbox," with
12:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
12:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
12:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
1:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
1:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Sport Comments	Ted Lewis
1:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"; drama	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Ariiste"	John Kiley, organ
1:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
2:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and music
2:15	Tenor soloist	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	Sports and music
2:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and music
2:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	Sports and music
3:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	The Town Parade
3:15	R. Maxwell, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Dodgers baseball game.	The Town Parade
3:30	Army Maneuvers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	John Kiley, organ
3:45	Studio talk	Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game.	Comic Page Club
4:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
5:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
5:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
5:30	Harold L. Burton	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Dinner Music
5:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Highway Transportation	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Festival; Orchestra	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Smiley's Ranchboys"
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion; drama	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Voice and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	"Go Get It"; network	Defense Program
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	"treasure hunt"	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Barry Wood, Al	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30	Goodman Or., Ray	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Bloch Chorus	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album: recordings
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvisu, songs	Mayor La Guardia	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"; Carl Hoff's	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary; Major Lewis Hastings, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English, RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches"; "Free to Fight"; by C. J. Van Sluys, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—News in English, JLG4, 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Mazife S. Aral (Turkish Pianist), DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Meet John Londoner," Street Corner Interviews, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RV96, 15.18meg., 19.7m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.; 2RO8, 17.82meg., 16.8m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 24
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 15.13mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Fords on Display For Distributors

More than 1,200 distributors of Ford, Mercury and Lincoln automobiles throughout New England were introduced to the 1942 car models yesterday afternoon in the Boston Opera House, where only a few minor details of the new products were given out for public consumption.

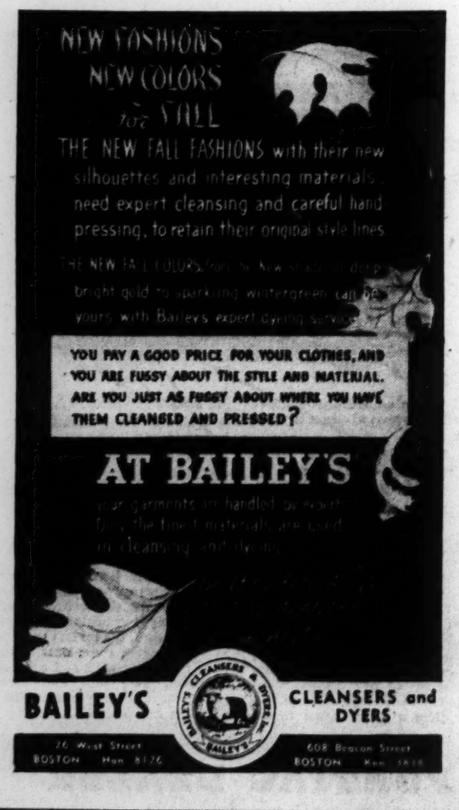
The new cars, particularly the Mercury, are lower and wider with sleek exteriors and new front-end treatments. Increased horsepower in the Mercury again raises this car's high power ratio per pound and a newly developed liquamatic drive shifts gears automatically.

Three new Lincoln lines, three lines of Fords were also shown. Liquamatic drive is also available on the Lincoln at a slightly higher optional cost. The Lincoln line will be on public display in Boston next Saturday for the first time.

Salvation Army Chairmen Meet

Nearly 200 Salvation Army campaign leaders and chairmen of business and professional groups reported on the first week's hunt for contributions at a luncheon today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

These men and women are connected with the Industry and Finance Division to which a $90,000 quota has been assigned. It is for the third consecutive year headed by John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder & Snyder Co.


NEW FASHIONS
NEW COLORS
for FALL
THE NEW FALL FASHIONS with their new silhouettes and interesting materials need expert cleansing and careful hand pressing, to retain their original style lines.
YOU PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR YOUR CLOTHES, AND YOU ARE FUSSY ABOUT THE STYLE AND MATERIAL. ARE YOU JUST AS FUSSY ABOUT WHERE YOU HAVE THEM CLEANSED AND PRESSED?
AT BAILEY'S
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
608 Boston Street BOSTON Ken 1818

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bay State G. O. P. Women Hear Many States' Defense Points

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Work being carried on by Republican women of the West and Middle West was described to members of the Republican women's organization of Massachusetts today by Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., President of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs. Mrs. Weis, who recently returned from a tour of 22 states in these sections, was principal speaker at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street.

Women throughout the country are united in support of the Nation's defense program, Mrs. Weis declared, but, in the Middle West, they have only made a beginning in their own training projects. In no place is there such progress in the organization of women for defense as in New England, she said.

Last night, on her arrival in Boston Mrs. Weis attended a lecture at the Massachusetts Women's Defense School on air raid precaution service and was so much impressed she said she would like nothing better than to return and take the full course.

She urged the Republican women to continue working for their party and told them there was "no such thing as an off year politically.

"We defeat ourselves by not supporting our own party. We must keep the two parties alive," declared Mrs. Weis. "What profit would there be to us to win the fight for democracy if in so doing we lose our democratic system?"

She emphasized that the national situation was not a partisan issue and in that connection declared only that every American citizen wanted his money's worth for his defense dollar and should demand that other Government expenditures be kept to a minimum.

Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, presided. Mrs. Green attended the meeting of the Executive Board of the National Federation, held in Buffalo Sept. 5 at which was issued a seven-point chart "to guide the Federation's membership in 3,500 clubs in 38 States for whatever emergency the future may bring."

This chart, which was enclosed with the invitations to today's meeting sent to approximately 1,200 Republican women in the State, includes the following points:

Morale — Strengthen civilian morale as a vital weapon in national defense. Bolster in every conceivable way the morale in the service camps.

Candor—Demand more candor and less confusion in "reporting to the people," about the status of the defense program.

Private Enterprise — Promote vigorously the privileges of free private enterprise. Emphasize equal rights of employee, employer and the public, in adjustments to a defense economy;

Sacrifice—Create understanding of necessary great personal sacrifice ahead. Stress economies in civil life to meet heavy taxation.

Living Standards — Work to maintain American standards of living;

Economy—Demand maximum efficiency in defense spending, and press for governmental economies in non-defense activities.

Tolerance—Further appreciation of outstanding contributions to American life by minority groups. Create respect for the individual point of view. Defend fearlessly freedom of speech, press, and religion.

Other speakers today in addition to Mrs. Weis were Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican National Committee member from Massachusetts and Mrs. William W. Kirlin, President of the Young Women's Republican Council and assistant chairman of the Speakers Bureau of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee. Mrs. Kirlin discussed ways in which the Republican women could co-operate through their organizations in the national defense program.

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High D. A. R. Officer to Be Honored

Top (left to right)—Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York City, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who will be guest of honor at the State conference of the Massachusetts D. A. R., to be held in Stockbridge Oct. 1 and 2, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will be honored at the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs in Providence Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1; Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, Mass., State Regent, who will preside at the autumn conference of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

Below—Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., President of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, who is addressing a luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Republican women's organization today at the Republican Women's Club on Beacon Street.

D. A. R. Office To Be Opened 3 Days Weekly

Beginning today, the new State headquarters of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, will be open on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of each week from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with Mrs. N. B. Chase in charge. Mrs. Chase, who is a former resident of Washington, D. C., is a trained genealogist.

The rooms also will be open other days and Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, State Regent, will be there two mornings each month for consultation. The days on which she may be found there will be announced at the fall State conference in Stockbridge Oct. 1 and 2. Other State officers and State chairmen also will be at the rooms on designated days.

Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, President General of the national society, will be guest of honor at the convention and other distinguished guests also will attend. Among these will be Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, State Regent of France, who has recently returned to Boston from German-occupied Paris, Mrs. Birney Batcheller, State Regent of Vermont, and two members of the national board, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney of Pennsylvania, First Vice-President General and Mrs. C. Edward Murray of New Jersey, Curator General. These will all be special guests at the reception and banquet to be given at the Red Lion Inn honoring Mrs. Pouch, and at which she will address the Massachusetts Daughters.

Opening of Conference

The conference, which will be the first held under the newly-elected State Regent, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, of Somerville, will open at 2 p. m., Oct. 1, at the Congregational Church in Stockbridge. Mrs. Franklin Sturgis, Regent of Ausotunnoog Chapter of Lee, which with First Resistance Chapter of Great Barrington, is hostess for the meeting, will welcome the visiting D. A. R.'s. Mrs. Walter Atherton, Regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter of Boston, will respond.

The Rev. Edmund Randolph Laine of Stockbridge will be the speaker of the afternoon, discussing "The Use or Abuse of the Heritage of Our Fathers." Elsa Borg Gillette, lyric soprano, has been announced as the soloist. On the morning of Oct. 2 the Rev. Henry N. Bartlett, pastor of the Congregational Church, will speak on "Building the Waste Places." Aline D. Harding, contralto, will sing, and the remainder of the meeting will be devoted to reports of work in the various chapters and plans for the coming season.

Many members, taking advantage of the fall weather, will motor to Stockbridge, visiting scenes of special interest to the Society. Chief among these is the D. A. R. State Forest, located near the towns of Goshen and Ashfield. This forest was bought and presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in May, 1929, when Mrs. James Charles Peabody was State Regent, as a perpetual memorial to the Massachusetts Daughters. It comprises 1,620 acres of land, much of it the scene of fighting during the Revolutionary War.

Selection of Names

The custom of the Society of giving names of historic significance to individual chapters, explains Ausotunnoog, which was the Indian name of the Housatonic River, and also the name of a friendly tribe of Indians whose services were valued by General Washington. First Resistance Chapter was named in honor of the First Open Resistance to British Rule in America, at Great Barrington, in August, 1774.

Greater Boston, which will send a large delegation, is the home of many who hold office on the State Board. These include Miss Nancy Hudson Harris of Allston, State Counsellor; Mrs. G. Loring Briggs of Brookline, State Counsellor; Mrs. George W. Lowell of Brighton, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry J. Winslow of Cambridge, State Treasurer; Mrs. Harold R. Duffie of West Roxbury, State Chairman for the Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. George W. Boland of Ashmont, Bureau of Filing and Lending; Mrs. Irving H. Merriam of Dorchester, Junior Membership; Mrs. Frank E. Roberts of Boston, Motion Pictures; Mrs. J. Walter Allen of Newtonville, State Chairman of Hospitality.

Beacon Hill Fall Begins On Oct. 15-16

Autumn, it has been said, receives official recognition on Beacon Hill everywhere when the two-day Harvest Festival is held at the Women's City Club of Boston.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15 and 16, the public as well as club members will find the rooms of the twin houses at 39 and 40 Beacon Street glowing with the colors of the New England countryside. Gay flower and fruit arrangements indoors and warm splashes of autumnal shades on the door swags, and in the display of garden truck in the terrace market make the Harvest Festival an annual Boston event.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President, adds to her administrative duties the direction of the Festival, with which she has been prominently associated for a number of years. Mrs. Hugh Bancroft of Boston and Cohasset is assuming charge of the Committee which decorates the rooms in the two houses, and will take a personal part in the arrangements as in the past.

A collection of antiques and treasures has been growing steadily since Mrs. A. Marshall Jones of Boston sent out a call to members in June to contribute to her corner at the Festival. Proceeds from the sale of these articles, and of food and flowers go toward the maintenance of the club.

Other sub-chairmen on the Committee are Mrs. Henri Desmond of Boston; Mrs. David Proudfoot, Cambridge; Mrs. William Perry and Mrs. Louis Phaneuf of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. H. F. Pereira, Dedham; Mrs. Edward H. Osgood of Boston; Mrs. James J. Storrow, of Lincoln, Mrs. E. Winslow Ware of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Samuel J. Newman of Boston, and Mrs. Clifford Smith of Waban.

The activities of the club, which include lectures, concerts, entertainments, emergency relief sewing and knitting, will be resumed October 1. Members of the relief committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. E. K. Rand of Cambridge have been working throughout the vacation season, supplying war demands steadily all summer.

Fur Farmers of Vermont To Hold New York Auction

The Week in Vermont
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 23—Vermont fur farming which during the past few years has reached a volume of more than $250,000 annually, is at last to take its place in the sum of the national market. For the first time, the State's fur farmers will have an opportunity to sell their product at an exclusive "Vermont fur" auction to be held in New York City on Dec. 4.

Since raising of mink and other fur-bearing animals has increased until now the industry includes more than 200 breeders, efforts have been made by the Vermont Fur Farmers' Association to arrange an auction exclusively of Vermont furs. Not until this year, has the effort met with any encouragement in the New York market. Indications that the infant industry has taken on adult stature is seen by the fact that more than 13,000 skins had been pledged for sale before a contract was signed with the auction company.

"It is the hope of our Association, "explained Willard D. Carpenter, Chairman of the Marketing Committee," that this special Vermont sale will launch Vermont mink favorably in an organized way in the New York market, so eventually Vermont mink will have the same sort of high reputation that Vermont turkeys and Vermont maple syrup now have."

One of the purposes of the agreement, also, is to obtain more favorable terms for Vermont fur. This was accomplished through obtaining reduced sales commission for all member shippers and the auction company has agreed to "intersort" pelts if requested to do so. This means that two or more small breeders can order their pelts intersorted in order to make up matched lots. Such lots are more marketable and therefore a higher price may be anticipated.

Vermont's 'War Bonus'

When the Vermont General Assembly, before adjourning its special session last week, adopted a resolution declaring the United States already at war with the Axis powers, its members may have provided a back door through which bonus payments could be made to Vermonters in the armed services, but it failed at the same time to notice that the door was not entirely open.

Further study of the so-called "declaration of war" resolution discloses that its effect upon all members of the armed forces so far as payment of the $10 monthly State bonus is concerned, is not equalized.

The purpose of the resolution was admittedly, its proponents said later, to make possible the payment of the $10 monthly State bonus without repealing the present statute under which payment under peacetime conditions was excluded.

A fact overlooked by many legislators who favored the State bonus was that the resolution was written in such a way as to make it effective as of the date of the President's speech of Sept. 11.

Any person completing a year's service within less than a year from Sept. 11, 1941, will receive only a fraction of $120 unless he is kept in service beyond his one year. On the other hand, anyone enlisting or being called into service later than Thursday, Sept. 11, would receive the full $120 upon his honorable discharge, even though he served only a total of a year.

In the at present unlikely event that the Vermont national guardsmen are released next Feb. 24, a year from their induction, they would receive from the State between $54 and $55 in pay upon discharge. They must be kept in service beyond Sept. 11, 1942, in order to receive the full amount of the $120 bonus. It is also pointed out that should the President at any time withdraw his "shoot first" order, payments of the monthly bonus by the State would immediately stop.

In fact, many members of the General Assembly admit a "mess" was made of the bonus situation by failure to pass the original bonus bill rejected in the House by a vote of 133 to 78. The inequalities caused by adoption of the makeshift resolution would have thereby been avoided.

As it stands, persons over 28 years of age who received discharges now have first claim upon the State, although the pay will not amount to much. Those discharged before last Thursday will have no claim upon the State.

According to Attorney General Alban J. Parker, the resolution very definitely made possible the payment of the bonus after Sept. 11, providing the State Emergency Board appropriates the money to do so.

State Aid Drops

A total of $678,166 in annual State Aid payments to towns, was made over the week end by the State treasurer's office. This is a decrease of nearly $20,000 in the amount paid the towns a year ago.

In addition, the sum of $10,000 was paid to high schools for vocational work and $1,600 more will be paid out for this purpose within the next few days.

Although the State Treasury Department officials anticipate a heavy drain on the general fund, which is the State's operating fund, there is generally enough surplus at this time of year to cushion the shock. The General Fund also faces an additional $260,000 drain because of the allocation of that amount to the University of Vermont for rehabilitation purposes as voted by the General Assembly in its recent special session.

Short-term investments and cash on hand in the State Treasury as of Aug. 31, totalled $3,039,641 and of this amount $1,331,550 was in the General Fund. The three educational payments, vocational high school aid and relief for the University, total nearly $950,000 and would reduce the State's operating fund to $383,388.

OPACS' Expert on Consuming Speaks to Hub Women Nov. 1

Miss Harriet Elliott, head of the consumer division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, will speak in Boston for the first time since her appointment to that office by President Roosevelt, when she addresses the annual all-college luncheon of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women Nov. 1 at the Somerset Hotel. Mrs. Gaston Summers is President of the branch which last season was hostess to 600 college and university women at the annual event.

Miss Elliott, who is on leave of absence from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, of which she is the Dean, also holds the chairmanship of the committee on legislation of the American Association of University Women.

She will speak to the college women here on the work of her office in protecting the housewives of the United States from unwarranted price rises in the necessities of life. What has already been done and how the women can co-operate in doing more, is a subject with which the Boston Branch will particularly concern itself this year.

Miss Elliott has the distinction of being the only woman on the President's National Advisory Defense Commission.

Invitations for the luncheon are sent out each year to a list of 2,000 women graduates of colleges and universities accredited by the A. A. U. W. Any college woman is welcome to attend, according to Mrs. Summers. The tickets for the event are in charge of Mrs. Gordon T. Bowden, 134-A Brattle Street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Osborn Earle, of Cambridge will be chairman of ushers for the luncheon; Mrs. Harry Tosdal, chairman of hostesses, and Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin, of Boston University will call the roll of colleges of which there were 100 represented last year.

Officers of the Boston Branch serving with Mrs. Summers include: Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity, of Newton, First Vice-President; Mrs. Norman H. Erb, of Cambridge Second Vice President; Mrs. E. Stanley Livingston, of Arlington, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Earl Schwartz, of Newton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edwin E. Tuttle, Newton Treasurer.

N. E. Women's Clubs Meeting To Greet National President

The manual of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, issued a few days ago, heralds a busy season for the federated clubs in 1941-42.

A message from Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will be an honor guest at the 32nd annual meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations in Providence next week, appears in the front of the book and sounds a call for service and patriotism as the keynote of the year.

"A message to you at this time must necessarily be based on plans for the future," she says. "We face a great world crisis. Either our representative form of Government will be preserved through sacrifice, work and prayer, or else some new form of Government may come about because we are apathetic and selfish—apathetic in believing that there is no real danger, and selfish because we are not willing to give up many of the luxuries we have become accustomed to in this country.

Defense Program

"A national defense program at this time is essential; yet many of our people are reluctant to participate. Among our women the reason is purely psychological. We have wanted peace, prayed for peace and worked for peace for so many years that it is difficult for us to adjust our thinking so that we can work for military defense. This is a dangerous attitude to assume.

"At a time when the world is in a chaotic condition, a strong national defense program in the United States is the only thing that will insure peace. No foreign foe will attempt to invade this country if we are adequately defended. Such a program means sacrifice, re-creation of the pioneer spirit of our forefathers, religious fortitude, elimination of self-seeking and of the materialistic attitude which has dominated so many of our people during the last decade or so.

"Every woman in these United States should play an important part in the defense program because it is the women who suffer the most poignant grief when disaster comes to a country," declares Mrs. Whitehurst.

She concludes the message by calling on "each of our two million women to assume some definite responsibility in helping to build a great national defense program."

Officers Listed

Mrs. David A. Wescott, of Dorchester, this year heads the State Federation. Other officers are: Mrs. Herbert F. French, of Braintree; Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, of Springfield; Mrs. Edwin Troland, of Malden, and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, of Clinton, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. W. O. B. Little, West Roxbury, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Dwight Miller, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mildred Colburn, of Lynn, Clerk; Mrs. Raymond Merrill, of Winchester, Treasurer, and Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, of Winchester, General Federation Director.

The manual includes much information helpful to club presidents in addition to the names of officers and committee chairmen. The clubs in the State are listed by districts with the names of district presidents. Information is given as to individual clubs and their officers and as to the different departments into which the State Federation is divided and their chairmen and functions; a map is included, with all of the clubs in the State Federation located on it, and general information as to rules and by-laws is provided.

Miss Ethel M. Eaton is in charge of the headquarters at 115 Newbury street, Boston, where a file of club yearbooks is kept. Material is available as to the work of the various departments of the federation and suggestions may be found for courses of study and also a file to help in selecting program talent.

The State Federation has 382 clubs with an approximate membership of 52,832, also 66 junior clubs; four city federations and five affiliated organizations, bringing a total membership of nearly 75,000.

State League of Women Voters Plans for Its Fall Conference

A demonstration of the simple question - and - answer method of presenting pertinent facts on public affairs, adopted this year by the National League of Women Voters will be featured at the fall conference of the Massachusetts State League, to be held in Dedham, Oct. 7. The conference, an all-day meeting, will be in the Unitarian Parish Hall.

Quizzes, some of them accompanied by supplementary material or suggested additional reading, are being prepared by the National League and sent from its headquarters in Washington, D. C., to State and local branches throughout the United States. They cover the seven-point program undertaken by the organization last spring as its contribution in enlisting public support and unity to help win the "Battle of Production."

Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League, in urging co-operation in the organization's plan, listed as "the obstacles to our defense program: Party and personal prejudices; differences of opinion in economic questions; the illusion that were the rest of the world to go totalitarian our own way of life would still continue; reluctance to make personal sacrifice and impatience with being disturbed and frightened by the horrible thing that has happened to the world."

Mrs. Alan Morse of Brookline is Chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare of the State League, under which come living costs the subject on which the demonstration quiz probably will be given.

Another subject in her department is collective bargaining on which the National League has issued a quiz that Mrs. Morse has supplemented with a simple survey in Massachusetts. The situation is good in this State, she found. Few persons, she believes, are aware of the many different facilities provided for handling labor disputes. Her survey includes information as to what agencies have been set up in Massachusetts for this purpose and how they function.

Last year the State League ventured into the milk situation, she said, and went before the Legislature in favor of the State Milk Control Board's being made permanent. The league opposed, however, the portion of the measure giving the Board the power to fix the retail price, except in case the Governor should declare an emergency. The Board's power to establish a minimum price to the farmer protects him, she pointed out, but retail price-fixing would work an added hardship on the consumer.

Other points in the League's program—all to be studied in their relation to defense—are civil liberties, relief, taxation; school facilities and housing in defense areas and Inter-American co-operation.

Last week an all-day meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John J. Mahoney, in Watertown, of Presidents of the local Leagues in Massachusetts and their chairman for the campaign for national unity and victory in the "Battle of Production." Mrs. Mahoney also participated last Thursday in a broadcast on "Women in Defense."

Massachusetts Daughters' Season

The Daughters of Massachusetts, Mrs. John Jennings, of Brookline, President, will open its season's activities in November with customary afternoon meetings on the second Thursdays of the month at the Statler Hotel.

The club, which has a membership of 200, is composed entirely of native Massachusetts women and has as its major interest the providing of scholarships to young girls who need financial assistance to continue their educations. Two were assisted last year, and others will receive scholarships this season.

Harvard Clubwomen to Meet

The Harvard Woman's Club will open its season with a meeting at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, Mrs. Harry E. Gibby, President, will present as the speaker, following the business meeting, Vincent Palmer, graduate of Harvard in the class of '35, explorer and artist, who will give an illustrated lecture on "New Worlds Undersea."

The Club, whose membership of 300 comprises wives, daughters, and sisters of Harvard men, is planning its annual philanthropy day on Oct. 28 at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge.

A tea hour will follow the program of the first meeting Thursday, with Mrs. Leon E. Davis, Mrs. Francis T. Jantzen, Mrs. Everett A. Churchill, and Mrs. Frank P. Bennett presiding at the tables.

Officers of the club, in addition to Mrs. Gibby, are Mrs. James J. Hepburn, First Vice-President; Mrs. Somers Fraser, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Clarence G. Severy, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Sidney T. H. Northcutt, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon, Treasurer.

Temple Bailey Champion Of Romance in Literature

The place of rose-colored romance in the literary fare of the American public is entirely justified, in the opinion of Temple Bailey, who carries out her conviction by writing both novels and short stories of this very type.

Miss Bailey leaves Boston tomorrow for New York and Atlantic City on her way to her home in Washington. She has been at the Copley-Plaza for the past month, following a summer spent touring New England. Her latest novel, "The Pink Camelia," will appear in serial form in The Woman's Home Companion in the early winter and will then be published by Houghton Mifflin.

One of her short stories, "Bridal White," is carried in the October issue of The American Magazine. This, she says, is the first of a series of short stories she is writing about young people and their problems in a typical Washington boarding house. The landlady, who will be found in all of the stories, is Mrs. Wade Beaufort.

"I always say my stories end happily, because I always leave them at the altar," said Miss Bailey. "I believe a good world is no more unreal than the ugly world many authors stress nowadays. If 'escape stories' as they are called, permit the reader to escape into a good world that is not too unreal, then it is worth while."

Miss Bailey, writing at least one novel and occasional short stories yearly, still dreams, she says, of being the author of one book that will be as true to real living as Louisa Alcott's "Little Women."

She does little writing when she is on such a trip as that from which she is just returning, "but I do much thinking," she said. Last year she made a 25,000-mile trip across Canada, down the West Coast to southern California where she spent a month, down to New Orleans and on to Miami, where she spent Christmas with a niece. After she returned home, she wrote "The Pink Camelia" in four months, using much of the country she had been through as background.

She makes the trips by motor with a companion and a chauffeur. Her next journey, she says, may be to South America by plane. If this materializes it is likely that a flying heroine may emerge in a new novel, she believes.

Unlike many authors, Miss Bailey starts her stories with characters and atmosphere but without a finished plot. This usually grows as she writes and occasionally, in the middle of a story, "I find myself at a standstill and am obliged to turn back and see what the characters want to do," she explained.

Miss Bailey, devoting much of her time to writing and to travel, has little time to give to clubs and organizations but she is affiliated with the Boston Authors' Club and the Arts Club of Washington

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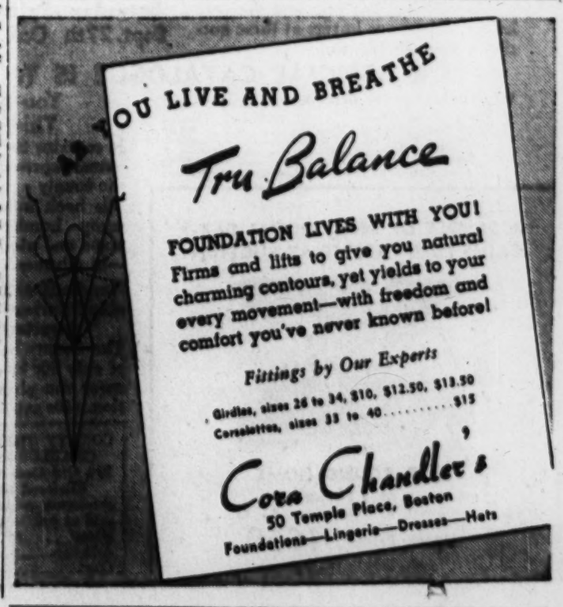
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Germans Announce Shooting Of Three Alleged Communists

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 23 (AP)—Germans in Lille announced they shot three alleged Communist terrorists today for bombings and incendiarism in the prohibited northern frontier zone.

A notice issued by the German commander in Lille said the alleged Communists were from the small town of Harnes, in the Pas de Calais Department, and were shot after being condemned by a German military court for repeated bombings and arson.

The execution notice gave the first word of the acts of arson and bombings. It was taken as an indication of widespread acts of terrorism, only some of which are now coming to public attention.

Acts of sabotage on railways in the region previously had been reported.

In Paris, meanwhile, the pro-German newspaper, Les Nouveaux Temps, declared today that Marshal Pétain's new official party based on the French Veterans' Legion was "suffering from ambiguity" and was not sufficiently representative of the "active forces" in France's national revolution.

These forces are demanding formation of a new party organization, without which France's new constitution will prove too dictatorial, the paper declared.

It was also announced that the Pétain Government had borrowed another 12,000,000,000 francs (nominally $276,000,000) from the Banque de France today to pay for the upkeep of the German Army of Occupation, boosting the total obtained by non-interest bearing loans for this purpose to 130,000,000,000 francs ($2,990,000,000).

Capital Penalties

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—DNB said today in a dispatch from Paris that a special court dealing with Communist and Anarchist cases yesterday pronounced four sentences of capital punishment and sentenced 12 persons to penitentiary terms ranging from five years to life.

Four women were among the persons sentenced, it said, but it was not specified whether any of them were among those drawing the capital penalty.

Paris Fears Raids

PARIS,, OCCUPIED FRANCE, Sept. 23 (AP)—Severe air-raid precautions in Paris and vicinity were ordered by the Germans today in big front-page boxes in all morning papers. Included in the order are provisions against explosive, incendiary and gas bombing.

Whether the Germans had any actual tip the RAF would extend its operations to Paris was not disclosed.

Joins Free French

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Free French delegation announced that François H. Charles-Roux, French Deputy Consul in New York City, had sent his resignation to the Vichy Government and would join the Free French forces.

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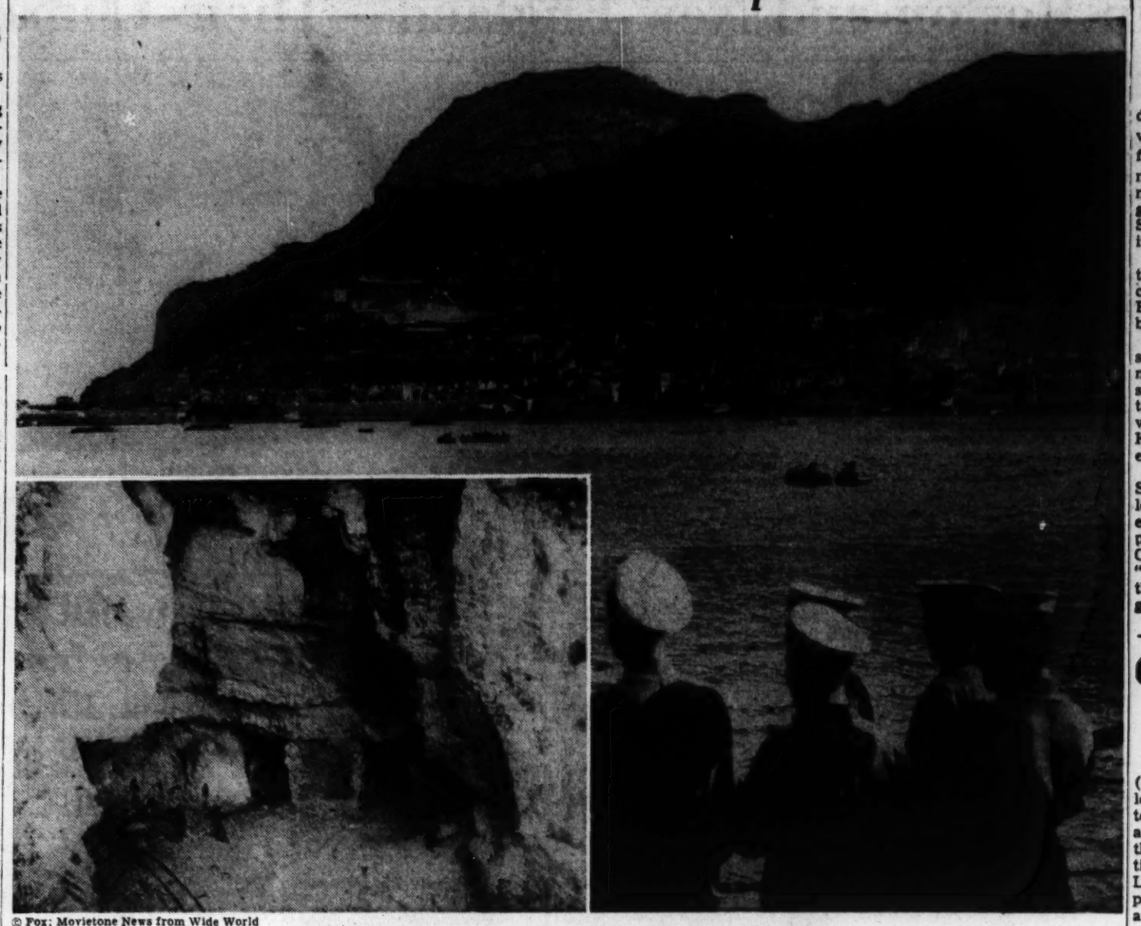

© Fox; Movietone News from Wide World

Britain's Mighty Fortress Ready to Repel Any Threat

Upper: The storied rock of Gibraltar at the western entrance to the Mediterranean. Lower: Canadian dry rock miners tunneling into the "Rock." Gibraltar's tunnels were started in the 18th Century and serve a threefold purpose: (1) as a military storehouse; (2) as an air-raid shelter for the island's military and civilian population, and (3) as covered approaches to newly dug artesian wells, thereby insuring the fortress a fresh water supply during a siege.

Gibraltar's Reply to Hitler: Tunnels and More Guns

GIBRALTAR (AP)—The attack Sept. 20 by so-called "secret" Italian torpedo-carrying craft upon shipping in the harbor of Gibraltar turns attention upon this rock fortress which at present is rushing new defenses to stand off any possible assault.

Work is centered about a new labyrinth of tunnels which are being drilled out with the help of American diamond drills.

The tunnels—or galleries, as the British call them—are the key to a new idea for guarding Gibraltar. Work on them never stops. Hundreds of Canadian and English miners, in eight-hour shifts, keep the work going 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

General headquarters officers will live in little red brick houses lining the side of the passageway. Their commands will be conveyed by telephone and motorcycle runners.

As in the Maginot Line, all facilities are being provided for this mole's life underground—kitchens, dormitories, shower baths,, food and water reservoirs, although all fresh water in Gibraltar formerly came from rain, as in Bermuda.

Nature has favored the British project. Most of the tunnels are self-ventilated. There is no problem of steel or cement reinforcing except at the openings, since the tunnels are being hewn out of solid rock that rises in places to a height of 1,100 feet. The passages divide at intervals, leaving supporting beams of rock itself.

The big problem is dampness, especially with leakage during the rainy season. This is counteracted by corrugated iron roofing.

Guns of All Types

From the excavation areas where work is being speeded up, we went on to a completed passage where sentinels stand over formidable looking guns of all descriptions.

Out of some of the windows you see the narrow strip of land connecting Gibraltar with the mainland. Those workers who sleep in Spain must thread their way through a maze of tank traps each night and morning.

The road leads past small artificial lakes and a landing field constructed on one of the few pieces of flat land. This will be abandoned, because of the difficulty of defending it, if and when the day arrives when Gibraltar passes from its present phase—occasional air raids—through succeeding phases toward a big-time siege.

At the moment, Army, Navy and Air Force men stationed at Gibraltar are living on the slope in houses reminiscent of 18th Century England.

The only signs of assault to date are a few smashed houses struck last fall by French bombs during retaliatory raids after Dakar.

The men occupy themselves by day with a variety of exercises designed to keep them on their toes and perfect defense efficiency.

The men take their leave at a special recreation camp at one end of the Rock. There for three or four days at a time they are permitted to do as they please. They receive special food, sleep late, listen to the radio, read, swim, play tennis and squash, even football and hockey.

There is no blackout in Gibraltar—it wouldn't do much good, since towns across the bay in neutral Spain are all lighted.

There still is night life in Gibraltar. Down the bright main street there are four movie houses and various cafes which offer orchestras and entertainment, but no dancing.

Luxuries Obtainable

The cafes close at 9:30 p. m., and at the 11 p. m. curfew all is quiet on the Gibraltar front except for the rumble of dynamite blasting out defense tunnels and perhaps the heavy cough of antiaircraft guns driving off an occasional interloper.

By day, Gibraltar shops offer a variety of products long since unobtainable at any price in most of wartime Europe—everything from American shaving cream to butter, from silk stockings to white bread.

The cost of living has risen until it is about as high as in England—which probably is the highest in the world now.

Gibraltar's ample breadbasket provides the hotels the wherewithal for five-course meals. Spanish workers, too, are permitted to dip into it, returning to the mainland at nightfall with bulging shopping bags.

But everywhere the thing that impresses you about Gibraltar is its concentration of guns. It is speckled with them. Some fire straight up, others straight down. Many are so cleverly camouflaged it is hard to pick them out, even at short range. If need be, Gibraltar can spit fire from all sides.

The reason for this heavy concentration of guns—and it's no secret—is that they will constitute the principal defense of the fortress if attacked. Warships and planes on aircraft carriers would head for sea, where they would have a job cut out for them.

How effective Gibraltar's barrage will be is an undetermined factor, since there has been no occasion to turn it on full blast. Many military experts say it will fill the sky with a canopy of lead such as the world never has seen.

The defenders are confident, though not boastful.

Bulgaria Seen Nearing War Against Russia as Nazi Ally

By the Associated Press

Belief that Bulgaria might be drawn into the German-Russian war increased today as advices from Sofia told of new emergency measures there and of fresh German troop concentrations in Bulgarian ports—perhaps for a Black Sea thrust against Soviet oil fields in the Caucasus.

Sofia was reported under a partial curfew at night, and the port cities of Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea were said to have been blacked out completely.

A dispatch from Sofia via Berlin said that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had stopped in Sofia overnight en route to Ankara, but it was not known whether he planned to talk with King Boris or other Bulgarian leaders.

German news dispatches from Sofia quoted Premier Bogdan Philoff as saying the Bulgarian Government was facing an important problem in its efforts to stamp out Communism and that the Nation "must do everything to eliminate the evil which has menaced Bulgaria more than once."

Bulgarian newspapers were said to be minimizing the importance of the recent declaration of a state of emergency throughout the country, but there were rumblings of displeasure with Russia over alleged Soviet attempts to create disorders within Bulgaria, although Sofia charges that Russian parachutists and men from a submarine had been landed in Bulgaria were denied in Moscow.

Both the Bulgarian press and German-controlled newspapers in other Balkan countries were reported to have attacked George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, accusing him of meddling in Bulgaria's relations with the Reich.

Meanwhile Bern, Switzerland, heard the Ankara radio quoting the highly-placed Turkish newspaper Aksham as saying that Turkey would turn down any request from Sofia for permission to move warships purchased by Bulgaria from Italy into the Black Sea.

"How could anyone believe a mere change of flags would alter the situation?" the paper asked. "If that were so, the Republic of Georgia, in Soviet Russia, could purchase the entire British fleet."

Canadian Labor Resolution Puts Victory Before Rights

CALGARY, Alberta, Sept. 23 (CP)—In the struggle with a ruthless enemy it is better to accept the temporary setting aside of rights and privileges previously enjoyed than to risk losing all, the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress said in a report presented yesterday at the 57th annual Congress convention.

The Council said that at no time in the history of the Congress had the responsibilities of the labor movement been greater.

"Engaged as we are in a life and death struggle for the maintenance of all we have achieved over the years, it is our primary duty to exert every effort to assure victory," the report said.

"None can foresee what further sacrifices this may necessitate, but it is better to accept, as may be necessary from time to time, the temporary setting aside of such rights and privileges as we have previously enjoyed than to risk losing all."

The report, signed by Tom Moore, President, and four members of the Council, said that the Congress must remain constantly on guard so that willingness to make such sacrifices as the requirements of war demanded was not exploited and conditions imposed for which there was no real justification.

About 350 delegates are in attendance at the convention, representing 2,000 affiliated local unions, trade and labor councils and provincial federations of labor with a membership of 200,000 workers.

Mr. Moore declared that "the strike is no substitute for the ballot even in wartime." He warned that when labor abuses its power the pendulum eventually swings the other way and labor suffers.

Earlier the delegates heard Premier William Aberhart say "the Alberta Government is opposed to centralization of power and of riches in the hands of the few."

"We are opposed to regimentation and oppression of our people in whatever form it may appear, whether it be debt structure or restriction of credit," Mr. Aberhart said. "Why should we not try the scientific formula of balancing consumption with production by issuing additional purchasing power to make it possible?"

La Guardia Plans 60,000,000 Masks

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said that designs and specifications had been completed for enough gas masks to equip between 50 and 60 million American citizens.

He told the Young Men's Board of Trade that this effort and corollary studies and inventories had been completed although no appropriation or order for the masks had been made.

The Mayor said the studies indicated that about 60 millions of the civilian population might conceivably come within range of gas attacks from the air.

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Churchill Fetes French Boys

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Five French youths who escaped from France last week by crossing the English Channel in two canoes met Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill yesterday at No. 10 Downing Street.

The boys, all just under 20, landed at Eastbourne Sept. 18, soaked from their 30-hour battle against an unfavorable tide. They will go to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's training college preparatory to entering the Free French forces.

While his companions stood around in shorts and the wooden shoes of French peasants, the expedition's navigator told the Prime Minister how they fled to avoid being requisitioned to work for the Germans.

"Once before," he said, "they (the Germans) made schoolboys carry sand for the sheer pleasure of annoying us and not for any practical purpose.

"So we repaired two Canadian canoes and waited for favorable weather. When our chance came we stole food coupons from a shop and gave them back in exchange for 20 pounds of bread."

They also stored 30 pints of water in gasoline cans and bottles and got 75 army biscuits for the voyage.

They shoved off at midnight, three in one canoe, two in the other, each craft provided with a compass.

"We could not tell our parents that we were going," the spokesman said. "We just left notes to say we had gone to England."

When the sea got rough they kept in touch with each other by tying their canoes together, he related. They paddled most of the way, using sails at night.

"We saw E-boats (small German war craft) and a German plane," the leader told the Churchills, "but they didn't spot us."

None of the boys had ever sailed more than two miles from the coast before, they said.

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Polish Council in London Tackles New War Issues

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—Reconstruction of the Polish Government and National Council and final arrangement for the use of a Polish force in Russia are important problems facing the Polish authorities here.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and head of the armed forces, carries responsibility for the settlement of both political and military issues. At present both seem equally urgent.

When the German attack on Russia started a new movement among Poles here, it was bound to lead to far-reaching developments. Negotiations of the Russo-Polish agreement of July 30 last showed up serious differences of opinion and led to the resignation of a number of Ministers, including Foreign Minister August Zaleski. The subsequent appointment of new Ministers caused a difficult situation in the Polish National Council which operates here as a Polish Parliament, and last week it led to its dissolution.

Clears Away Obstacles

This development is an advantage rather than otherwise since it clears the way for the formation of a body more conformable to new Polish policy.

General Sikorski formed his first government in Paris soon after the German conquest of Poland and his National Council a few months later.

The collapse of France brought the Polish Government and armed forces to Britain where they have been operating ever since. Here Gen. Sikorski and his Ministers have been working in the closest co-operation with the British Foreign Office and have achieved a number of successes. Chief of these are the Russo-Polish agreement, General Sikorski's visit to the United States, and President Roosevelt's inclusion of Poland in benefits under the Lend-Lease Act.

The position today is so far advanced that now a new full and more representative body is necessary, and therefore the National Council must be reorganized, especially as a number of prominent Polish politicians and economists who were forced to flee Russia in September, 1939, are now reported to be available.

All Shades of Opinion

The new National Council will have to deal with the problems of Poland's war aims, the attitude toward such issues as Russia, the Atlantic charter, and postwar economic reconstruction, and will, as far as possible, include all shades of the Polish political outlook.

The situation will be aided by General Sikorski's coming on a Russian visit which was announced by Moscow last week. Primarily he is going to visit the Polish Army there, but he will also discuss political issues.

The Polish Legion in Russia already amounts to 40,000 men, or nearly three divisions, and it is estimated that it will ultimately reach 100,000.

Women's groups are also being formed. General Sikorski has already been discussing the problem of equipping this organization, with the British Supply Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, and W. Averell Harriman—heads of British and American commissions studying ways of aiding Russia. General Sikorski has also seen American Red Cross representatives regarding help for 1,500,000 Poles destitute in Russia today.

Meantime Karl Frank, Nazi gauleiter in Poland, has been declaring that Poland is now a huge base against Russia and that Poland will henceforth be not merely a sphere of influence but an integral part of Germany.

Nazi Retreat Near Smolensk Told by Foreign Writers

WITH THE RED ARMY AT THE CENTRAL FRONT, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Red Army, pushing through a quagmire in this middle zone of the Arctic-to-Black Sea front, is carrying on a campaign to wear down German men and machines in developing trench war.

Eighteen German divisions are estimated to have lost 50 to 70 per cent of their men and equipment in Soviet counterattacks around Yelnya, Yartsevo, and on the flanks above and below Smolensk.

In man power, this means the loss of perhaps 135,000 to 189,000 men.

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's forces have stabilized some parts of the central sector, and are continuing grinding attacks at other points.

Record of One Division

During a week's stay at the front, this writer followed the progress of the campaign on the first visit by foreign correspondents to the battle zone.

A Soviet division operating in that sector showed this record:

July 19-20: Advanced three miles on a 2½-mile front, inflicting 1,500 casualties on the Germans.

July 24-Aug. 1: Advanced two miles on a 4½-mile front from Markovofrol, killing 1,500.

Later advanced eight miles on five-mile front from Zourazhie, killed 3,000.

This particular division specialized in night attacks.

Trenches 10 Feet Deep

In the Yelnya sector, abandoned trenches around the village of Ushakovo marked the advance point from where the Germans were driven back more than 20 miles and still were retreating when the correspondent left the front. The Nazis put the torch to Yelnya before they withdrew and left the city a mass of ruins, the Russians said.

The former German front line consisted of a continuous system of trenches hastily dug about 10 feet deep. Machine-gun nests arranged in the shape of a swastika formed the outposts.

Russian trenches led from the forest to T-shaped points within 50 yards of the German lines and served as a springboard for the bayonet assault which started the rout of the Nazis, Russians said.

Unopened boxes of ammunition, German helmets, uniforms, and unspiked barbed wire marked the line of the Nazi retreat.

Weather and terrain appeared to favor the Russians. Rain whipped by a cold wind fell intermittently. Winter snows should begin two months hence.

Most of the battleground is a trackless expanse of forests and fields with lowlands oozing mud and water. The few side roads are churned to a sticky mass of clay.

Equipped for Climate

Red armymen, accustomed to and equipped for their own climate and knowing every inch of their home ground, appeared comfortable and said they were confident they would keep the Germans back.

Another correspondent who visited Yelnya, 50 miles southeast of Smolensk and chief town in a great salient recaptured by Marshal Timoshenko's army, reported that the Germans are now 11 miles west of Yelnya, and still retreating.

Smolensk, he said, is still in German hands, but the Russians are closing in.

Very little is left of Yelnya itself. An old stone church is relatively intact, but the rest of this little town of 5,000 inhabitants is just a mass of rubble and ashes with chimney stacks sticking out here and there.

Russia Keeps Pact With Poles —Prisoners Freed to Fight

LONDON, Sept. 23 (BPS)—Returning from a special mission to Moscow, Dr. Joseph Rettinger, political chef-de-cabinet to the Polish Premier, Wladyslaw Sikorski, recently praised the speed with which the Russian Government has released Polish prisoners and aided them in forming legions to fight Germany.

"The Russians are showing complete loyalty in fulfillment of obligations undertaken in their agreement with us on July 30," Dr. Rettinger said. "Polish citizens are being released from imprisonment or internment and are being assisted in re-establishing normal conditions of life despite the difficult situation created by war.

"The Soviet Government," he added, "has given practical proof of their desire for a Polish Army by offering suitable training grounds east of the Volga. In presenting their own requirements in supplies to the British and the United States, the Russians have taken into consideration the needs of a Polish Army of several divisions. A Polish women's auxiliary force has also been formed."

Gen. Marian Januszaitis of the Polish Army, who has also just returned from Moscow, estimated that there are 200,000 Poles capable of bearing arms with the Russians along the eastern front. He said that present agreements provide that Britain will supply clothing, a large quantity of which has already been shipped, and that the Russians would be responsible for military equipment for these Poles.

Action by Iran

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Reuters in a dispatch from Teheran, Iran, said today the Iranian Government had decided to recall its diplomatic representatives in Germany, Italy and Rumania.

Trenton Group Seeks Law to Curb Rents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. Charles Edison has before him a petition from Trenton's City Commission calling upon him to summon the Legislature into special session to re-enact a law designed to prevent skyrocketing of rents. It asked that the Legislature meet in special session prior to its scheduled meeting Nov. 13.

They Do About Everything but Fight

Wide World

Women Increase Aid for R. A. F.

The Women's Auxiliary Force in England, the sister branch of the Royal Air Force, is increasingly taking over other work than flying in the air service in order to release men for combat duty. Women as flight mechanics, ground crews and in other capacities are making a real place for themselves in a vital arm of Britain's armed defenses. The picture, taken somewhere in Britain and passed by the British censor, shows trainees learning the fundamental of rigging at the hands of a member of the RAF.

Newspapermen Ask For Fairer Handling Of News in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP) — The British Government has been asked by the Institute of Journalists to make a 4-point reform in the handling of news.

The points are:

That the Ministry of Information be vested with the authority to make decisions free from the "paralyzing control" of the armed services; uniform censorship; access to see Prime Minister Winston Churchill; and elimination of the "early news" broadcast of the BBC.

President W. R. Willis, said, "we recognize the paucity of official information is not the fault of the Ministry of Information, but is due to the ineradicable suspicion of the press on the part of the services.

"To them, freedom of the press would at times appear to be a mischievous doctrine they seek to counteract by withholding information until it ceases to have news value."

Mr. Willis asserted that the Government discriminated between the BBC — a competing organization under government control—and the newspapers in issuing official news.

Seaway Called Aid To U. S. After War

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway would aid the United States in competing after the war with a Europe "sure to be unified economically under British or Nazi control," Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., said in an article appearing in Look Magazine, to be distributed today.

"Three fundamentals for the defense of this hemisphere are sea power, mobility in military operations, and productive resources," Senator La Follette said. "To increase our sea power, we must build ships—quickly. To attain mobility, we must expand and diversify our transportation services. To convert our vast resources into defense materials, we must have ample electrical energy. In all three fundamentals the St. Lawrence Seaway would give us a tremendous boost."

Afghanistan in New Tactics

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 22 (Delayed) (AP)—A large number of German nationals whom the British and Russians have been trying to segregate were reported tonight to have fled Iran into Afghanistan.

Turkish quarters which received this report forecast that Britain and Russia would try to clean them out of Afghanistan on the ground that with the German Army plunging toward the Caucasus, Afghanistan had become a weak point in Middle East defenses.

The German advance across the lower Dnieper River in the Ukraine increased the prospect that supplies for the Germans might soon be routed across the Black Sea from the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, where small and middle-sized supply ships are said to have been massed.

German reliance on these ports is supposed to have been dictated by heavy damage to the Rumanian ports of Constanza by Russian bombing.

Varna and Burgas, however, are highly vulnerable to Russian bombers in the Crimea.

Nazi Gains Encourage Japan in Manchukuo

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Sept. 23 (AP)—Japan is rushing masses of additional troops to Manchukuo as a result of mounting confidence in Tokyo over German victories against the Red Army, foreign military observers reported today.

The Japanese troop movements started the past week just as Germany was making considerable headway, leading some quarters to believe the time may be ripening for a Japanese thrust against Siberia.

Reports of new border clashes between the Japanese and Russians persisted here, but a Japanese Army spokesman said he hadn't heard about them. However, he added ominously:

"Regarding the future, I cannot make predictions."

It is known that the Japanese regard the Hailar and Manchuli Districts as potential trouble spots, the latter especially, because large forces are concentrated within pistol shot of each other on both sides of the border.

The movement of the additional troops into Manchukuo was regarded here as indicating a change in Japanese policy, since only a month ago Japanese military authorities announced that reinforcement of that territory had been completed.

Informed sources said a ban on foreign travel in Manchukuo was being enforced strictly, and that even Germans were unable to enter or leave. The Hungarian Minister was reported unable to go to Hsinking to present his credentials.

PEIPING, Sept. 23 (AP)—Despite the lateness of the season, which foreign military men say should make a Japanese invasion of Siberia unlikely, advices from Manchukuo indicate the Japanese are continuing preparations there for possible hostilities.

These advices mention fresh Japanese troop movements from Harbin to Hsinking toward the Russian frontier, especially west of Vladivostok. Air-raid precautions also were reported being stepped up in principal cities of Manchukuo.

Unconfirmed reports from Kalgan said the Japanese recently had reinforced their guards at the outer Mongolian border on the road to Urga after the appearance there of Soviet forces.

The Japanese-controlled Chinese-language press in both North China and Manchukuo appeared to have completely reversed its attitude toward the German-Russian war, papers now asserting that a Nazi victory is in sight.

Observers here said that Japanese protests over the alleged appearance of drifting Russian mines in the Sea of Japan could provide a pretext for Japanese naval action if one were desired. The protests apparently have been unanswered.

In this connection the recent departure for Vladivostok of the wives and children of a number of Soviet diplomats in Tokyo was regarded as an ominous sign.

Japanese Eye Iran

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (AP)—The possibility that German advances may close the Iran supply route to Russia and make Vladivostok the principal port of entry for outside aid has caused the British-American-Russian conferences in Moscow to assume added importance in Japanese eyes, the newspaper Kokumin declared today.

The paper predicted that as a result of the conferences Britain and the United States soon would be stepping up the shipment of war materials to Russia to prolong the Soviet-German conflict as long as possible.

Meanwhile Nichi Nichi reported in a dispatch from Bangkok that 30,000 British soldiers with mechanized equipment had been concentrated along Thailand's Malayan frontier. Presence of the troops increased pressure on the Thai Government, which sooner or later must side with the Nazi-Fascist Axis or its opponents, Nichi Nichi said.

Domei reported from Bangkok that the British had based between 400 to 500 warplanes in Malaya and 100 more in Burma, and said air defense precautions were being stepped up in Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The agency estimated that British troops in Malaya totaled from 65,000 to 85,000.

U. S. Rubber Co. To Make Balloons

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 23 (AP)—Construction of army barrage balloons and navy rubber lifeboats began today in the former footwear factory here of the United States Rubber Co.

Officials said deliveries of both the new products would start within a few days.

About 70 per cent of the workers are women. The whole staff was trained at the company plant at Naugatuck, Conn.

The balloons are types U1 and D, designed to operate at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 feet. They are 28 by 76 feet, containing 30,000 cubic feet of gas.

The boats are designed to hold two, four and seven men. Some will be powered with outboard motors.

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War Effort of British Women Slowed by Inequality Issue

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—The British Government is now considering constructive suggestions brought forward by 100 representatives of Nation-wide women's organizations directed at ending the crisis that has arisen in the problem of enlisting women to full participation in the country's war effort.

The question became acute recently with the Minister of Labor's letting it be known that women were not responding in sufficient numbers to the appeal to volunteer for war work ahead of the date they are to be compulsorily called up.

In the recent Women's War Weapons Week in London, for instance, it was officially expected that at least 25,000 women would volunteer. But actually only 2,000 offered their services.

Reasons for Hesitancy

Hesitation of women to respond without reservation to the Government's appeals for their full voluntary co-operation is partly due, according to several leaders of the feminist movement here, to the long-established and not yet eradicated conviction that they are not treated as well as men workers.

Last week woman's deputation to Foreign Minister Anthony Eden asked for the admission of women to the Diplomatic Service.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in Trafalgar Square, addressed by Viscountess Astor and others Sept. 21 demanded abolition of sex differences in rates of compensation paid for war injuries, on the ground that a falling bomb doesn't differentiate.

This meeting was organized by the Women's Publicity Planning Association as the peak of the summer campaign and protested against women totally disabled by war injuries reeciving only 28s. weekly compared with 35s. given to men.

Discussions by Bevin

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor is now discussing the problem of recruiting women for industry with representatives of the women themselves.

Among those assisting Mr. Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Labor, with suggestions from their experience, are Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor, and Dowager Lady Reading, Chief of the Women's Voluntary Services,

It is not expected that any revolutionary steps will be taken immediately, but during the next few months it is likely that the situation will be considerably modified by this collaboration.

One of the chief difficulties encountered is that most women belonging to industrial sections of the population are already engaged in productive employment.

This means that the present appeals for volunteers can be answered only by women, chiefly housewives, who are not accustomed to industrial conditions.

New Conditions Faced

It has been found, says a representative of the Women's employment Federation, that Labor Exchanges designed to deal with industrial parts of the community are not very well fitted to cope with this new class of volunteer. The need for setting up new machinery for dealing with this aspect of the situation is emphasized.

It is pointed out that Birmingham in War Weapons Week lately tried the experiment of establishing Employment Bureaus separate from the Labor Exchanges and equipped with special interviewers.

This proved a signal success. These Bureaus were in being only for War Weapons Week but it is thought by women's organizations that the idea should be developed on a large scale.

Shorter Hours of Work

Another suggestion that is favored by many organizations is shortening the hours of factory work. Women who come from families used to factory work find that they can work as long as men, but many domesticated women are unable to stand the contemporary industrial pace.

There are difficulties in the way of shorter shifts, according to employers, the chief one being that it does machines no good to have more people working on them than is strictly necessary. Nevertheless several factories in various parts of the country have reduced working hours for women and the response is said to be most satisfactory.

A concession along this line would be most helpful in the case of older women. Many of these are most anxious to help to the limit of their abilities, but conditions are said to be often too severe for them. Employers are also frequently prejudiced against them, it is claimed.

One woman a few days ago who went to a factory in the country found the work easy and hours not too long, but was turned out after three days because she was 44 years old.

Tactful Handling Needed

It is generally felt that these problems can be smoothed out with tactful and sympathetic handling. What is not so simple, according to the Women's Employment Federation, is the question of mobility.

The Government wants women who can go to any location where work calls them, but most women who have no binding ties are already members of women's sections of the armed forces.

In fact the reserve of women suitable for war work, the Ministry of Labor now admits, is not as large as generally imagined. Most women who are able easily to volunteer their services in any capacity did so in the early days of the war; the Women's Voluntary Services, for example, now have a million members.

They emphasize that they have no wish to retain anyone whose services would be more valuable in industry. Before any large numbers of fresh volunteers are forthcoming, says the spokesman of the Ministry of Labor, women will have to realize the extreme urgency of the situation.

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Hotel Pickets Mock Junior League Show

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—A mock fashion show staged by a picket line in front of the exclusive Mark Hopkins Hotel was watched by hundreds yesterday while inside the Junior League paraded the latest creations at its annual show.

About 30 men and women picketed put on the sidewalk fashion show in protest against the Junior League's show in the struck hotel, one of seven being picketed by the American Federation of Labor Culinary Workers Joint Board.

Picket models wore tuxedos, evening gowns and comedy costumes. A group carried a banner reading: "What the Junior Loafers Wear."

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Nye Charges Willkie Raises Semitic Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota last night accused Wendell L. Willkie and interventionists of "dragging into this war controversy that cheap, wholly un-American issue called anti-Semitism."

Speaking before an American First Committee rally in Brooklyn, guarded by 423 policemen, the isolationist Senator said in his prepared speech that "this attempt to paint the cause of nonintervention as an anti-Semitic cause has been about the meanest, smallest, ratlike thing that I have ever experienced in my contact with American politics."

"No one has contributed to the dragging of this red herring into this controversy so largely as has one Wendell Willkie—the 'me too' man of the 1940 presidential campaign—the man who helped arrange things so there could be no chance in that presidential campaign for the American people to voice themselves clearly and openly in this issue of intervention, Senator Nye said. "Mr. Willkie has done his utmost to smear the cause of nonintervention with this anti-Semitic stick.

"Racial prejudice has brought to Europe consequences we cannot escape seeing. If we are going to adopt racial prejudice in our American thinking and planning we only contribute to the bringing of that experience, which has befallen others, to our own country.

"The interventionists are doing the gravest kind of injustice to their country and especially to those of the Jewish faith when they persist in dragging this red herring into the controversy, first, with a view to blinding people to the real issues and challenges confronting us today and, second, with a view to dividing and breaking up the nonintervention front."

Senator Nye said he knew by reason of close and intimate contact that "there is not a shred of anti-Semitic spirit in the mind and heart of Charles A. Lindbergh or of Senator Burton K. Wheeler."

"As for myself," Senator Nye added, "no one can better testify to a record contrary to anti-Semitism better than the Jewish constituents in my own State. The record is mighty clear and plain.

"I don't know what time will do to those who will resort to this sort of prejudice. I hope that awakening and discovery can be immediately.

"In the meanwhile, let no noninterventionist, let no America Firster be misled or deceived by the Wendell Willkies into believing that they are associated with anything so completely un-American as is anti-Semitism."

Lehman Son Joins Canadian Air Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Peter G. Lehman, son of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, has volunteered and been accepted for service in the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Governor announced.

"I am proud that my son Peter has volunteered for service in the Canadian Air Force," Governor Lehman declared. "Peter holds a pilot's license, for which he trained upon his own initiative with a view to serving in the United States Air Force. He has for many months tried to enroll as an aviation cadet in either the United States Army or Navy Air Service.

"The rule prohibiting the enrollment of married men as aviation cadets in the United States Air Service has prevented him from doing so. He has volunteered in the Canadian Air Force with the full approval of his wife and his parents. I hope he will be able to render good service."

Peter, eldest of the three Lehman children, has flown more than 100 solo flying hours, he made his first solo flight in the summer of 1940.

'Free Denmark' Organized in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Halvor Jacobsen, formerly general passenger manager of the Scandinavian American Line, announced today the formation of Free Denmark with national headquarters at 80 Broad Street.

The formation of the Danish organization in this country followed the recent visit to New York of a delegation from the Danish Council in London, which for some time has been organizing a Free Denmark along with French, Belgian, Polish, and other committees all gathered in London to prepare for the liberation of their several nations.

It was the purpose of the Danish delegation sent here to explain the methods adopted by the London organization in the fight against the Nazis.

Americans Aid Mine Patrol

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fifty civilian volunteers, including two Americans, are helping naval crews to keep dusk-to-dawn vigils nightly to protect the British Mediterranean fleet from air-borne Axis mines.

They work from a half dozen or more small boats in the Alexandria harbor under direction of Commander Ralph Duckworth. They spot the positions at which German and Italian planes drop mines, then mark each position with a sinker and float.

Navy officers take over each morning and destroy the mines. They are exploded with gunfire.

Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham, British commander in chief here, gave the job of organizing the civilian patrols to Col. Edward Peel, cotton exporter, who was decorated during the World War.

The Navy provides helmets, fuel and other essentials. The spotters provide their own food and clothing.

Mrs. Valerie Goodchild Kensington, Secretary of the British Boat Club, is secretary of the mine-spotter patrol. Each evening at dusk she goes to the harbor and issues sailing orders. Often she also boards a boat to spend the night on the watch for mines.

Raids or Lull, London Remains London

Wide World

Calm in Storm, Londoners Remain Calm in Quiet

As these recent pictures from the British Capital show, the same quiet fortitude that marked the behavior of London's residents during the rain of Nazi bombs has remained with them now that British skies are relatively free of attackers. In the upper picture laughing women are shown at a new open air barter mart where shoes, hats and dresses are exchanged for truck garden produce. The woman on the left is apparently trading a bunch of carrots for a pair of shoes. In the lower picture pedestrians go almost unconcernedly about their business despite Oxford Street's grim reminders of Nazi raids.

U. S. Trade Chamber Backs Defense Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — The United States Chamber of Commerce today added its significant voice to the mounting demand for a closing of ranks behind the Government's defense policies.

Coming on the heels of the recruits which the President's program has recently gained from the dissolving ranks of congressional opposition, the Chamber's strong appeal adds new and timely strength to the cause of national unity in the emergency.

The National Defense Committee of the Chamber calls for unstinting and relentless effort behind production and urges that American industry put itself behind this effort as though the United States were "engaged in actual hostilities."

With Senator Arthur Capper, (R) of Kansas, and Representative Everett M. Dirksen, (R) of Illinois, leading the movement of Republican opposition to Republican support of the President's foreign policies in the face of Germany's extension of its submarine warfare, the Chamber's appeal to American businessmen comes at a time to exert the greatest impetus upon production.

For New Bases for Defense

Quite apart from the industrial phase of defense, the Chamber's Committee advocates the use of additional naval and air bases—"bases essential to long-range national defense needs in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

"With the countries of South America there should be agreements as to military and naval co-operation in Hemisphere defense," the Committee declared.

Reporting to the Chamber's Board of Directors, the Defense Committee, made up of business leaders from all parts of the country, asked Chamber members to continue to give all support and co-operation to the drive for speed in production.

"It has been estimated that the equivalent of 19,000,000 man-years of labor will be needed to carry out the national defense preparations for which Congress has made appropriations," the Committee said. "To date only 5 per cent of that work has been done. It has been composed largely of the 'first phase' preliminary activities, such as new plant construction, factory expansion, retooling, training of industrial personnel, etc.

Ready for Second Phase

"With these well on toward completion, the second phase of defense production begins, during which America's great industrial machine swings into heavy-volume operation, involving some 70 per cent of defense output.

"Recent day-to-day developments have accentuated the urgency of getting all possible speed behind this production program. The task calls for the same patriotic devotion on the part of management and labor and for a national unity of relentless effort such as the United States would exert were we engaged in actual hostilities."

Declaring that "for all practical purposes the Navy and the Navy's air forces are operating in some areas today under war conditions," the Committee recommended that every possible measure "be taken to eliminate any possibility of delay in the completion of the various naval units now on the ways or on schedule and the planes necessary to effective naval action."

Increase of All Services

In view of the service now required of large numbers of naval vessels and planes the Committee urged that adequate base facilities be provided for their support, repair and supply and that increasing numbers of personnel be furnished, with member organizations of the National Chamber urged to give support to the recruiting incident to Navy and Marine Corps use of voluntary enlistment.

The Committee also favored plans for the production of equipment not only for the Army as presently constituted, but also the production of adequate armament and equipment for any necessary expansion of the Army and for the National Guard and reserves.

Urging that the Air Forces of the Army and Navy be strengthened to full defense requirements, the Committee took a position favoring the retaining of the air forces as component parts of the Army and Navy.

Commending the progress already made in the Merchant Marine program, the Committee urged quick completion of an adequate merchant marine with loyal personnel equal to all national needs in time of emergency.

London Hopes of Russia Rise

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Authoritative British military sources said today that they viewed fighting on the northern sectors of the extended Russian front somewhat more optimistically than formerly. They described the situation at Leningrad as not unfavorable.

While warning against overconfidence in Russian strength, these quarters cited reports of heavy German losses, especially among officers.

On the Karelian Isthmus, it was said, the Russians appear to be successfully holding the Finns on approximately the line of the pre-1940 frontier.

Reports of successful local Russian counterattacks in the vicinity of Glukhov, south of Smolensk, and east of Gomel on the central front, were received here.

A spokesman said that it "is very difficult to estimate the situation" of the Smolensk sector, but that it was wrong to assume that the Germans were not in a position to resume the offensive.

From the Odessa region, London heard that Axis attacks were repulsed with severe Rumanian losses.

New Line on Don

ROME, Sept. 23 (AP)—Red Army units forced from the Dnieper River defense zone were declared by Stefani, Italian news agency, to be retreating in disorder, without artillery, toward a new line on the east bank of the Don River.

Prisoners, however, were quoted as saying that the Soviet command was sending reserve units southward from the Moscow region as well as from the Don and Volga zones to bolster the new stand against the southern invasion.

The Stefani correspondent quoted prisoners as saying that Marshal Semyon Budenny had been relieved of command on Russia's southern front and replaced temporarily by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, who commanded the central front stand.

Chicago Auto Show Canceled for 1941

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Cancellation of the annual Chicago Automobile Show, one of the Nation's biggest, was announced yesterday by the sponsor, Chicago Automobile Trade Association. It had been scheduled for Oct. 12-19.

Ben T. Wright, Association President, said a canvass of dealers, distributors, and manufacturers determined that the show was not feasible because of needs of the defense program and curtailed automotive production.

London's Valor Under Raids: Landmark in World History

By William Zukerman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the havoc let loose on the world by the Second World War, the aerial bombardment of London which was launched by the Germans a year ago, in September, still emerges as the biggest single event of the momentous struggle.

The Russian campaign, by the vastness and depth of its tragedy, has for the moment obscured that event, but there can be no doubt that when the history of our time comes to be written, the bombardment of London and the defense which followed it, will go down as a landmark.

Through this event, London has now gained a significance for the world such as no other Western city has had for centuries. It is not a military, not even a political significance, but something greater than both.

London, through its great ordeal and still greater victory, has assumed a position of moral leadership in the world such as it never had before, not even in the days of England's greatest glory.

Now London has become not only the last citadel for the defense of the western man's civil and political rights, but also the keeper of his most precious moral and spiritual values, the symbol of the best in his civilization, the hope for everything that is worth preserving in it.

Inner Strength Discovered

As such it commands the love and devotion which hitherto had been called forth in a small coterie of intimate admirers, but not in the wide mass of foreign humanity.

London is now unquestionably the most admired and beloved city in the Western Hemisphere, the new spiritual home of men, such as Athens, Jerusalem, Rome and Paris were in their times. At no other time in modern history was the fate of mankind so closely bound up with the fate of a city as it now is with the fate of London.

It is one of the tragic paradoxes of this war that it was only after London had been blasted and well nigh physically destroyed that the outside world discovered her inner strength and great value. Prior to that only few expected that London would put up the magnificent defense which she did.

The truth is that the outside world, not less than the German High Command, was taken by surprise by the consequences of the bombardment of London.

Somehow that world did not expect such an outburst of moral splendor from the cold, misty, matter-of-fact city of banks slums, and mansions which it knew as London.

Various Legends Disproved

The legend of the sanctimoniousness of the English, of the insincerity of their religious protestations, and of the materialism of their civilization had been even more widely spread than the story of their weakness and decadence.

To all, including even some of the English, themselves, the results of the first "blitz" on London last September came as a surprise, even as a shock from which many have not yet regained their mental composure.

People still stand in awe before the great drama of the defense of London without understanding the full significance of it. They are profoundly impressed by the magnificent spectacle of courage and strength of the human spirit which London has revealed. Instinctively they feel that what has been going on in the skies above and in the streets of London throughout the last year is not a mere incident of the war, but something bigger than the war itself.

They see London now, after a year of greatest ordeal any city has undergone in history, rising stronger and more glorious than she ever was, a source of faith and hope to the world, a symbol of the supremacy of the spirit in the midst of a world of brute force.

They are dimly conscious of the fact that London has already won the war for mankind, no matter what the outcome of the military and political campaign may be, but they do not understand how it has all come about, and failing to understand, they conclude that they are witnessing a miracle.

A Glorious Flowering

But if the epic of London is a miracle, it is one of those great miracles that are wrought every day, the miracle of growth and development. Those who have known London have no difficulty in recognizing in its present glorious flowering, a natural product of the city's rich soil, a full harvest after a long period of growth and maturing which they had watched for years.

They easily recognize in it London's profound idealism, moral fervor, and deeply religious nature, which they had known for years before the present crisis made it known to the world. They see in it the courage, the passion for justice, the love of liberty and hatred of oppression which London had revealed in such abundance long before the war. They retrace their steps to the scenes of London's every-day life in peacetime, and they find in them an explanation of everything that is now puzzling the world.

Difficult to Understand

London has always been a different city to understand, particularly for foreigners, and above all for modern Americans coming to England for the first time. Most Americans did not like London when they saw it for the first time.

Almost universally they found it inferior to Paris, Rome, Vienna, Moscow, and even Berlin. For London is not at all a conventionally beautiful city. In fact, it is a city of great drabness and of much ugliness. It strikes the average stranger, who approaches it by train on a gray, misty morning (and most mornings in London are gray and misty) as a rather typical industrial town.

The mass of dirty-red brick and dark gray-stone, the rows upon rows of funny little chimneys of the Victorian tenements which monopolize the first view of London from a railway carriage; the dark, dreary and draughty railway stations, the heavy and inartistic monuments; the old and dusty, circus-like theaters with their dark pits and huge guilded candelabras aloft; even the big and comparatively modern buildings of the city, which seems to be forever squatting down, instead of standing up,—all this has a disillusioning effect upon the visitor from America who sees it for the first time.

One has a feeling of being in a city which has shed the old romantic beauty of feudalism without taking on the newness, the comforts and stream-lined glamour of modern capitalism.

Possesses Strange Charm

But one does not remain in London long before one becomes aware of the existence of something else that bestows upon the city a strange charm which no other place in the world seems to have.

One begins to realize that those gray, heavy and sedate buildings, the warehouses, the countinghouses, the factories, the squalid slums, the tenements and the public houses, are not all of London; that behind them there is something else, that is more real and more important than the visible body of the city.

But the secret lies more in the people than in their surroundings. There is no other city in the world where people are so difficult to approach and nowhere can one be so thoroughly lonely as in the midst of London's millions. One may live with Londoners for years, work with them, lunch and dine with them, belong to the same clubs with them and yet not advance a step further than the threshold of their selves.

One is tempted to think that the Londoner is a staid, respectable Philistine. He has been proper for so long, that he has forgotten how to be human. He is cold and unresponsive, drab and uninteresting, in short, he is the typical Englishman one has read so much about.

Then something happens. One suddenly begins to realize that these people are not smug Philistines. They are earnest, unsophisticated, passionately sincere folks who love the green soil of their beautiful island, because it recalls the love of a free and independent life which was once their heritage.

Taken From Their Fields

They were hit by the storm of industrialism earlier and harder than other people in Europe. They were torn away from their fields, from their fishing villages. But this has only increased their love of the free and beautiful things of their old life and their determination to retain them under the new conditions.

And so they work in their new, big industrial cities, but do not live in them. Every evening after work, they commute in the tens of thousands into the country; they have created the institution of the week end and of long vacations to run away to the sea, to the downs, to the hills and forests of their country side.

Those who cannot escape to the country, build suburbs, or surround their homes in the city with trees, flowers, gardens, and parks to make them look like the country. The little green squares and parks of London are not mere adornments of the city; they are the most essential parts of London, memorials of its people's longing for the soil which they have lost, but not forgotten.

These people plant trees, flowers, parks and gardens. There is a spark of Thoreau and of Hudson in the humblest of them who writes to his newspaper about the first cry of the cuckoo, the song of the first thrush, or a new flower which he discovered in his garden. One realizes that the fundamental fact about the Londoners, as about the English generally, is that they are among the most deeply religious people in Europe, and that their Island is their shrine.

Strong Faith in Individual

One also sees then that their religious sense is not limited to a love of things of natural beauty, but that from the same source spring also a love of independence, of liberty of thought and conscience, an inborn feeling of the sanctity of humanity and a deep conviction that the individual man is the basis of all social life.

In an age when the forces of socialization and regimentation have been assailing the world from all sides, sweeping off their feet men and nations, the Londoner has managed to preserve the spirit of individualism.

At a time when almost the whole of mankind has willingly given up freedom and has accepted the principle of the subjugation of the one for the many, he has retained a great, almost naive faith in the rights of the individual man, in his freedom of expression, in the inviolability of the human personality.

In a world of over-sophistication, cynicism and blatant materialism, he has retained a great religious faith in justice and right.

Berlin Movies Start Before Raid Hours

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Berlin's latest night movies hereafter will start by 7 p. m.

The measure is intended to get show-goers home before air raids which are expected earlier because of the longer nights.

Seamen Expand Ship Tie-Up; Strike Vote at Bomber Plant

By the Associated Press

A seamen's strike kept more than a score of ships needed for defense and lease-lend aid riding at anchor today and American Federation of Labor machinists reported a strike vote was being taken at a big West Coast bomber plant.

The Maritime Commission offered to sponsor conferences at Washington in an effort to end a dispute over war bonuses on various sea trade routes while the New York unit of the Seafarers International Union (A. F. of L.) appealed to President Roosevelt to investigate the Commission's "anti-labor activities."

The 11-day-old strike spread to three more vessels in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico last night and Secretary-Treasurer John Hawk of the S. I. U. said 23 ships were idle.

Chairman Emory S. Land, sending the Commission's offer of aid to Unions representing unlicensed personnel unions as well as to ship operators, said the strike was disrupting "shipping so vitally needed for national defense and all-out aid to democracies."

The union has sought unspecified bonuses for its men who go into war zones and has demanded $60-a-month bonuses for trips to the West Indies.

At the same time, an S. I. U. official said Atlantic and Gulf port units would vote on a resolution authorizing a general strike referendum.

The International Longshoremen's Union meanwhile strove for a quick settlement of the dispute between the Alcoa Steamship Company and the S. I. U. Joseph P. Ray Ryan, I. L. U. President, said that "allegiance to the Government compels" longshoremen to handle cargoes where non-union crews are being used.

The Commission has requisitioned three strike-bound Alcoa freighters, two of which have sailed with Government-recruited crews.

San Diego, Calif.—A wage dispute threatened closure of the vast Consolidated Aircraft plant here, one of the largest warplane-building factories in the country.

Prompt intervention by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board appeared to be all that could forestall a walkout by A. F. of L. machinists demanding a blanket 10-cent-an-hour pay increase for all workers not affected by a boost in minimum pay for beginners agreed upon previously.

Strike votes were taken among the day workers and the night shift. The result was not to be announced until all ballots were counted.

The company has offered to raise the minimum wage scale from 55-65 cents an hour to 60-75, the rates varying with experience, but has consented to a blanket increase of only 5 cents an hour.

Both the corporation and the machinists have petitioned the Government to intervene, and at Washington officials predicted that if a strike develops the controversy unquestionably would be certified to the Mediation Board.

The Board's first move, these officials said, would be to ask that production go on until hearings can be held.

Consolidated has $750,000,000 in contracts for land and sea bombing planes to equip the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and her allies. It employs more than 26,000 at its San Diego plant, of which 23,300 are hourly paid workers.

The machinists' union, with its 22,000 members in the factory, signed a collective bargaining agreement with the company last June.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Officers of one local union in this anthracite area announced their members had voted to return to work despite pleas of miners from another field who are protesting increased dues and assessments of the United Mine Workers of America.

Felix Zelinski, President of the Local, said his group would appeal to Gov. Arthur H. James for police protection if pickets from adjoining Union District No. 7, where the walkout started Sept. 10 and where 20,000 men are idle, attempt to keep their operation closed.

Officials said that of the 45,000 workers in this largest of the hard coal districts—No. 1—only about 2,000 were affected by the invasion.

The District 7 workers have refused to go into the mines in protest of a district dues increase of from $1.00 to $1.50 a month and an international union assessment increase of from $2 to $6 annually.

Washington — Philip Murray called the C. I. O. to a national policy making convention in Detroit Nov. 17 which will, among other things, outline the organization's attitude on foreign affairs.

Mr. Murray included in the convention call an indication of the line the delegates probably will be asked to approve. He declared that the country was in danger because of "tyranny and oppression" stalking the world and that the times demanded national unity.

The C. I. O. has declared itself for national defense but has produced no formal policy on international developments of recent months. Some of its union leaders, however, have spoken approval of President Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" naval policy.

Youngstown, Ohio — Maintenance men who walked out of the McDonald plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation last Tuesday returned to work today and the plant, employing 3,000 men, will be in full operation at 4 p. m., company and union officials announced.

S. W. O. C. Local 1307, voted to go back to work, Thomas Moore, President, said, after it received "verification" of a company statement which offered negotiation of grievances 24 hours after the plant was in full operation, and promised there would be no disciplinary action against members or officers of the union except what might be agreed upon with national and regional officers of S. W. O. C.

Pittsburgh Strike

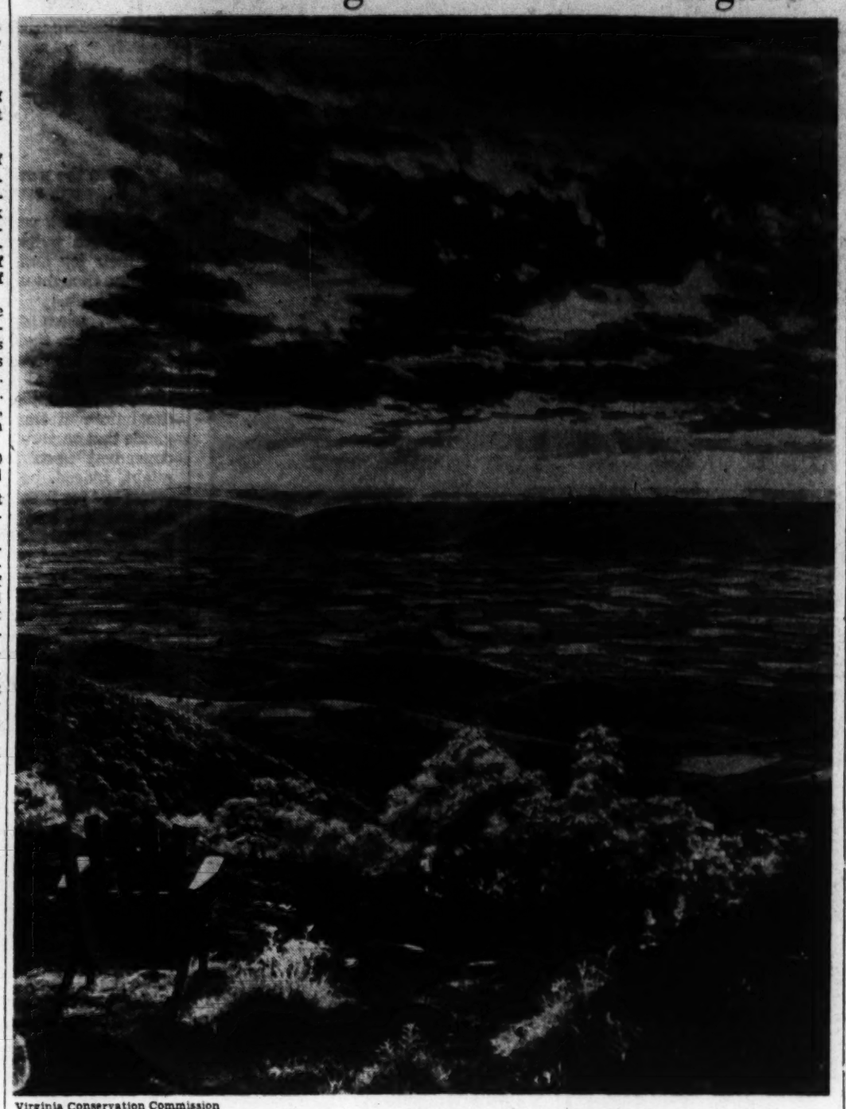
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23 (AP)—Three hundred and ninety-five garbage collectors and helpers today joined 141 truck drivers and equipment operators in a strike for higher pay from the City of Pittsburgh.

The twin strikes halted general garbage collection, street cleaning sewer flushing and maintenance work on city streets, parks, bridges and traffic lights.

Garbage workers decided to join the truckers, who quit work yesterday, after reporting for work this morning.

The truckers and operators, who earn from $33 to $37.65 weekly, first demanded weekly increases ranging from $5.50 to $8.20 but later offered to settle for half that amount.

In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia



Virginia Conservation Commission

View of the Valley at Sunset From Skyland

Mountaintop resort just off the Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah National Park.

Curtain Soon to Rise on Colorful Blue Ridge

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Down "Ole Virginy" way these cool autumn days there is a stir among the forests which is indicative that preparations are under way for the annual exhibition of Jack Frost's artistic works.

High upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains patches of bright reds, mellow yellows, and deep browns vie against a background of hazy blues. Down in the valleys shrubs take on a festival of color in their parade to meet the oncoming procession of varied hues that are marching down the mountainsides.

According to the reports of J. R. Lassiter, Superintendent of the Shenandoah National Park, the tintings of the leaves will begin about the first of October, with the peak of the color expected October 12-20. For those who can't journey into this area at these particular dates assurance is given that there will be some color in the Shenandoah during the entire month of October.

The transformation from the varied shades of green to the variety of autumnal hues comes gradually. The gold first appears in the coves of the higher reaches. Then are blended with swift, masterful strokes overspreading splotches of crimson, orange and brown, until the mountains, ridges and hollows are transformed into wave after wave of color bathed in the blue haze of autumn.

Thereafter, when color recedes on the heights, one witnesses from the Skyline Drive, which winds for 105 miles along the backbone of the mountains from Front Royal on the north to Afton on the south, the unfolding of the same shades in the hollows and valleys below.

The thousands who annually trek to the Shenandoah for a view of the foliage pageant have available to them a network of well-marked trails.

Clothes for Mexico

If you are planning a Mexican trip this winter then you'll be interested in what Isabel McCord, expert on travel clothes of the American Express Travel Service, has to say. First off, she says, one really doesn't need to buy very many new clothes for an autumn trip to Mexico. "Just take the same clothes you wore last summer and

Tourabouts

a few which would be suitable for early fall in your own community. You will find it warm in the low countries of Mexico but spring-like in Mexico City and in the highlands. Washable rayons," she continues, "and cottons of the shirtmaker types are most ideal. Shoes should be thick-soled and low-heeled for hiking in the hills. A wool coat is necessary for it is cool to cold in the higher altitudes." And here is a real tip to the women. "Don't wear slacks. They are as offensively out of place in today's Mexico as they were to your grandmother when she first saw them."

Roadside Dress

The vacationist touring through Utah next year is going to find the roadsides a bit easier on the eyes—in fact, a delight to the eye—if the State Road Commission knows anything about landscaping. Individual tourist appeal is associated closely with more joyful living surroundings, the Commission has reasoned, and with such surroundings that tourist is lured to remain in the State considerably longer. Colorado, California, and other States have come to the full appreciation of these values and have taken legislative steps to see that roadside beautification is part of a concentrated program. Cooperative tree planting projects inaugurated two years ago in Utah have proved successful and have done much to add to a motorist's pleasure while driving along the State's highways.

Second Sun Festival

Southern California's second annual All-Winter Sun Festival opens in November with more than 30 unique and entertaining events scheduled for the visitor's pleasure. During the Sun Festival—the winter-long pageant of fun in the sun—more than 300 civic parties, fiestas, sporting events and other unique attractions are presented throughout Southern California. Full information on the Sun Festival can be obtained by contacting the All-Year Club, 505 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, California.

Finest Scenery

Nahuel Huapi (pronounced nah-well wah-pee) National Park, which travelers maintain has the finest scenery in Argentina, gets its name from two Indian words meaning "Island of the Tiger." The tiger referred to, however, is not the animal but an Indian tribe which had taken that name and lived centuries ago in that region of scenic grandeur.

Travel Notes

American tourists are discovering that the national dances of both Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic are far easier to learn on a cruise than the more complicated rhythms of the rhumba . . . Labor Day saw the peak of Minnesota's 1941 tourist season reach an all-time high . . . Many new and modern hotels are being constructed in Mexico as a result of the increased travel there by Americans this year . . . A special Thanksgiving cruise will be made by the steamer Borinquen for Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic.

Farms Face Poll in Drive To Raise Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Under the ringing slogan, "Food for Freedom," leaders of the Nation's 10,000,000 farm workers are rapidly organizing in a vast production effort which will keep milk, eggs, cheese, pork, and other needed foods flowing to Britain without depriving the people of the United States.

Midwest farm leaders and field workers of the United States Department of Agriculture, after a two-day meeting here went back to their States enthusiastic about the job before them. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told them that "food will win the war and write the peace," and they are carrying this challenge to the folks back home as they prepare to tell them what is expected of each farmer in the emergency.

Leaders who met here, and those who confer with Secretary Wickard in other regional meetings, are going to begin at once to direct the first nationwide census of farmers to find out what they plan to produce during the coming year and to help them adjust their plans to demand.

Farmers Respond Easily

It will not be hard for them to persuade farmers to produce more. Farmers just naturally like to make their fields and pastures produce as much as possible; they love abundance. They have accepted crop curtailment only because it seemed a necessity to keep down price-depressing surpluses. They will still be induced to keep down producton of cotton, corn, wheat, and tobacco not needed for export, but they will be urged to produce more of nearly everything else.

As a matter of fact, the machinery set up to meet the problem of over-production, resulting from the World War, is now being used to step up production. The 100,000 AAA committeemen in townships and counties, elected by the farmers to determine local allotments, are being recruited to set this new program of expansion in motion. They are the people who are going out along the country roads in the next few weeks to interview the farmers, right in their own barnyards, to record on forms how much milk and how many eggs, and how many bushels of soybeans each farmer estimates he can produce next year to meet the increased demand. These forms are to be in the hands of Washington statisticians Dec. 1, and the total anticipated production of agricultural America will be known by the middle of the month. Thus there will still be time to revise State goals if there are shortages anywhere.

This is the first time in American farm history that such a census of expected production has been taken. It will make it possible for the Nation to plan, for the first time, its agricultural production for the year ahead and to gear it to expected demand, speakers pointed out. Some said they hoped it will become a permanent procedure.

Rural leaders attending the conference here said they believed the goals can be reached.

Women of Chile Go Barelegged In Protest on Stocking Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chilean women, following feminine initiative in Colombia, have gone on strike against the poor quality and high prices of national silk stockings. Until more consideration is shown them they intend to go barelegged.

This is no "stunt" movement. "It is a matter of dire economic necessity," declared Señorita Consuleo Palma, President of the metropolitan committee to organize the protest campaign. Provincial committees are being set up, and the strike began officially throughout the country Sept. 21.

The Roman Catholic Church recognizes the action is purely economic by permitting women to attend services without hose. Husbands and fathers are encouraging wives and daughters. They usually have to pay the bills.

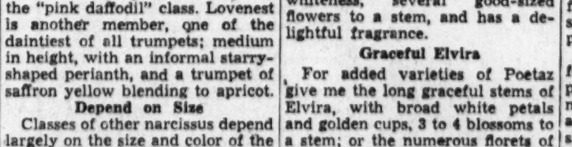
Newspaper publicity and postal circulars explain the women's case. The international situation has nothing to do with the problem. Most Chilean women wear nationally manufactured stockings of artificial silk. These have doubled in price within one year. A "cheap pair" costs about $1.25.

This is not all. According to Señorita Palma, an average pair invariably develops a "ladder" the first day of wear. "The position of the housewife and the office girl has become desperate," she declared. "It is a first-class economic problem and we intend to solve it drastically. Until unscrupulous or ignorant manufacturers learn better, we shall teach them."

Several hundreds joined the movement when it was formed. They are now joining in the thousands. As Spring has commenced, the time is favorable for discarding hose. Resistance associations are being formed along the whole west coast of South America, for women in the sister Republics report a similar problem.

"Many promises of support have been received from the menfolks," reported the Santiago Vice-President, Señora Marta Lillo de Basquez. "It was the husbands, alarmed at the increase in their domestic budgets, who spurred their wives into action," she explained.

Pioneering in the protest movement began at Pereira, Colombia. The resistance association there predicted direct action against the women who refused to go barelegged.



Planting Narcissuses in the Fall

The cheery faces of the Narcissus family, their bright yellows and oranges and ivories, among the earliest blossoms in spring, have great charm. They make practically no demand in soil or position, and need little care. Plant them in early fall, for they are slow of growth and must get roots established before cold weather.

There are varieties ranging from the large trumpet daffodils to the narcissuses with tiny frilled cups as their centers. There are fragrant doubles, and lovely Poetaz narcissus, several flowers to a single stem, as well as the tiny early rock garden varieties.

Trumpet daffodils refer to those narcissuses with large trumpets, and the classes are divided into white trumpet daffodils, yellow trumpet daffodils and bicolors. To me a daffodil will always be entirely yellow like Golden Spur, but there are also some lovely varieties of pure white, of which Roxane is a fine example.

Some have tremendous trumpets (La Vestale); others are so large they look top-heavy. Some of the most attractive are creamy, and one, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, is the famous "pink daffodil." It has an ivory-white perianth and a long slim trumpet that is a peachy-pink shading to shell-pink at its frilled edges. It blooms early, is long lasting and a thoroughly necessary "must" for the amateur daffodil grower. The horticulturists have been trying hard to improve the "pink daffodil" class. Lovenest is another member, one of the daintiest of all trumpets; medium in height, with an informal starry-shaped perianth, and a trumpet of saffron yellow blending to apricot.

Depend on Size

Classes of other narcissus depend largely on the size and color of the crowns. For example, Barrii are those whose cups and crowns measure less than 1-3 the length of the segments of their perianths, the perianth being the frill of petals around the crown.

Barrii offers the giant flowers of Alcida, with white perianth and broad, citron-yellow cup with a bright orange frill. It gives us the beautiful broad-petaled perianth and large orange cups of Firetail; and the slightly reflexed, pure white petals of Seagull, with cups of light yellow with red picotee edge.

Incomparable narcissus has a cup which measures 1-3 to nearly the full length of the perianth segments. One is as alluring as the other. Will you choose white and yellow Lucifer, Stella Pratt, Abelard, or Beat All, with white overlapping perianth and chrome-orange crown? The latter variety has the added attraction of being a robust grower, free-flowering, and unusually fine for naturalizing.

Variety Will Scarlett, not as large as some varieties, is attractive in the rock garden. It has a reflexed perianth of petals that sometimes curl, and a yellow cup edged with flaming orange-scarlet. Yellow Poppy is a popular variety with a wide flaring trumpet 1½ inches across. It is all a beautiful yellow, with tones deepening at the outside edge of the cup.

Each year I try to add at least one new variety of narcissus to my garden. One year it was a row of trumpets around the edge of the wild garden. Another, it was several of the small-cupped Barrii's. Last year I chose the double Poetaz narcissus, Cheerfulness, which for a double narcissus I like tremendously. It is of creamy whiteness, several good-sized flowers to a stem, and has a delightful fragrance.

Graceful Elvira

For added varieties of Poetaz give me the long graceful stems of Elvira, with broad white petals and golden cups, 3 to 4 blossoms to a stem; or the numerous florets of Orange Cup, with its creamy-white perianth.

Another year I went into rock garden species and tried early-flowering February Gold. This is a Cyclamineous hybrid, bearing flowers with golden yellow perianth reflexed like a cyclamen's petals, and a trumpet tinged with orange.

There are a number of other "little daffodils," all of them charming companions for gray rocks. As the majority like moisture, plant them near a pool, or at the foot of the rock garden where moisture can drain down into their roots.

The little yellow-flowered Narcissus cyclamineous reminds you of its name, for the petals of the perianth are reflexed back almost along the stem. Narcissus bulbocodium is called the "hoop-petticoat narcissus" because of its wide flaring trumpet which quite overshadows the narrow perianth petals.

Mixed daffodils can be bought for naturalizing, at a much lower price than specific bulbs. These may be planted in lawns, in fields, along neglected banks, or under shrubs at the back of a garden border, so their bright colors can be enjoyed before the leaves appear. Remember to plant them in good, well-drained soil, and to let their foliage die down when they have finished blooming.—E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

How Draft Hits Colleges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Selective Service Headquarters today authorized local boards to defer the induction of college students into the Army when immediate induction would cause "undue hardship" because of interference with their work.

At the same time, officials reminded local boards that students preparing for occupations or professions, such as the practice of medicine or engineering, could be deferred from induction for such periods as might be necessary to complete their work and enter into their chosen professions. The primary consideration in this case, however, is that there must be a shortage in the occupation for which the deferred student is preparing.

Under the new procedure, a student who has completed half a quarter of his college year, for instance, when he was called up for military service could obtain postponement from his local draft board until the end of the quarter. This same provision applies to any other fraction of a college term.

However, Selective Service Headquarters said that if a student knew in advance that he was scheduled to be inducted shortly after the school period opened then he could not expect a postponement. It was suggested that he could either enter the Army immediately by volunteering or else remain out of school until time for induction.

In any case, Selective Service Headquarters declared, a man about to enter college should determine beforehand the time at which his induction might be expected and arrange his plans accordingly.

Repay Your Trees... NOW!

They have done mighty well for you this summer—with their sheltering and refreshing shade and their leafy, graceful beauty. A little attention from you now will well repay them and prepare them for the fall and winter recuperation period. Pruning, bracing, soil-feeding or some other little service may be indicated. Let's talk it over—we're as fond of your trees as you are. And if you want to re-locate or move in a tree or two, this Fall is an ideal time.

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The Home Forum

Sponge Port

WE WERE coming home through a lambent twilight, picking our way carefully to avoid the broken patches in the pavement where mud lay thickly in wait for the unwary. The stagnant water in the gutters on either side reflected a pallid sky. In the distance, beyond the black scallops of the loaded charcoal cars, we could see the ragpickers moving slowly back and forth along the whitening shore—like shadow puppets on a silvery screen. At our feet, a peacock searched listlessly for tidbits in the rank grass. His breast glinted, dimly iridescent, as he moved through the feeble light, dragging his splendid tail disdainfully over the mire. A goat and her kid dozed against a mottled ocher wall. Above our heads the eaves of the higher buildings were golden in the sun's afterglow, and the red roofs seemed still to hold some of the day's heat.

A tatterdemalion bus rattled along the Avenida Independencia—passengerless. The twin ranks of rocking chairs in the Sportsmen's Club stood facing each other—unoccupied and strangely motionless. The strips of blue and pink paper hung limply from the ceiling in the still air of the interior. At the fried-goods shop, the fritters and big hard biscuits lay unguarded, while from behind the curtains we could hear the sound of murmuring voices. The plaza was in sole possession of a black goat who meandered about among the marble benches, fastidiously nibbling here and there. The leaves of the poplar trees danced in a breeze too slight to stir the palm fronds. Through the open shutters of "The Two Brothers," we saw the cavernous room abandoned to a pile of green coconuts and ruddy pineapples which occupied one corner. The town drowsed in the transient quietude which always seized it just before the activity of night.

* * *

Wavering uncertainly upward in the ancient elevator, we were lifted through the heart of the hotel. Slowly, reluctantly, it was rousing from its late afternoon torpor. Mama was already ensconced upon her throne—the high stool within the gilded enclosure of the cashier's cage. Papa was bustling about behind the fanciful glass partition which separated the dining-room from the lobby and the street. Volubly he was ordering the arrangement of tables and glasses and silverware. Carmen leaned against one of the tall pillars, following our ascent with her eyes, so like the eyes of a wise and worldly doe. A young man strolled in and seated himself where he could enjoy undisturbed contemplation of her calm beauty—within the prescribed range of her mother's glance.

The long corridors of the upper stories stretched out wide and dim and cool. There was the sound of many subdued voices behind closed doors. We heard the muffled, echoing steps of the room boy and smelled the odor of kerosene as he whisked his broom over the lustrous tiles. The long windows stood open upon the balconies, and around them family groups had gathered to talk, in the coolness of the salt breeze blowing from the sea.

* * *

We found the roof garden deserted except for Enrique. Momentarily his ebullience, his galvanizing desire to please were stilled. He stood by the open casements gazing down on the waterfront and the dark gulf. His big body was relaxed and there was a distant look on his square young face. Idly he flapped at a wayward insect with the napkin that hung on his arm.

"Es beautiful," he announced without looking at us. He nodded his leonine head in the direction of the water. "Es beautiful. No?" he was never quite confident of his self-taught phrasebook English.

"Yes," we agreed, standing beside him. "It is very beautiful."

* * *

All along the streets, shutters were being closed. We heard iron bars dropping into place, and saw the lights coming on. They glowed in fans of black and gold above the doors; made lacework of the grilles. Overhead the sky was dark, but the harbor, reaching out to the horizon, was an expanse of fluid opalescence. On it, the white sponge fleet floated like luminous pearls. The little boat for the Isle of Pines, ablaze with lights, was tied up at the black wharf. Above it, there moved a chain of torches, where the passengers, going aboard, made their way along the slippery footing of the jetty. Gulls wheeled sleepily over the rooftops, keening as they flew. The stars came out one by one. A rowboat, detaching itself from the shadows, glided slowly across the beam from a lighted porthole.

Somewhere a cock sent up a final challenge to the day that was past. A dog barked. From downstairs, we heard a tinny piano break into Chopsticks in swing-time. Laughter rippled out of a patio across the way. Above the twanging of a guitar, a girl's voice broke into husky song. Suddenly a gust of wind swept through the room, rattling the windows sharply.

"Es beautiful," said Enrique again. "But noise now, no?" Carefully he closed the casements, shutting away the clamorous night of Batabanó.

THEDIA COX KENYON

To a New Dictionary

Your great bulk awes me:
How shall I dare approach
Such huge austerity?
Yet words so delicate and light
That many a heart grows happier at the sight
And sounds of their sheer beauty
Beckon me.

You, whose thin pages hold
All I am apt to use
In the vast world of words,
Help me to choose
The actual ones I need.

Within your pages
I shall surely find
A host of unfamilar words defined
And many others that are known to me—
Words I have used, perhaps,
Accustomedly
Without considering how they came to be.

When, in some pressing moment,
I shall seek
A certain answer
You will never be
Evasive
But will state decisively
The meaning of some long-disputed word
With such impersonal, calm finality
That I shall be
Enlightened
By your authority.

Yet your vast value lies
Not in great volume:
Rather, then,
In the rich service
That you render men.

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By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LE PETIT PONT": *An Etching by Charles Meryon*

CHARLES MERYON (1821-1861) spent his childhood with his mother who was a French dancer. As a young man, he attended the Naval Academy and went to sea. However, he soon gave up the life of a mariner for that of an artist. Very poor, Meryon had too much pride to ask for help and his life was a difficult one.

In 1850, he embarked upon a series of etchings portraying Paris: "Eaux-fortes sur Paris." While they yielded little for the artist at the time, they have since become treasured print items.

"Le Petit Pont" has been characterized by the great British authority, E. S. Lumsden, as "one of the most satisfyingly complete and monumental plates ever produced. It was the first of Meryon's great series." While some critics considered Meryon too literal, others had nothing but praise for his clarity and perfection. His approach was an independent and original one. For example, "Le Petit Pont" was drawn from two points of view, so that the artist could include both the little bridge and the two towers of Notre Dame de Paris.

This reproduction was made from an original volume of the "Eaux-fortes sur Paris" series which is in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection of Prints, Drawings, and Books recently installed in special galleries of the Boston Public Library.

D. A.

"Que la joie règne!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"CHRIST est venu, que la joie règne!
Terre, acclame ton Roi!"

Ces paroles d'un cantique cher à maintes personnes furent écrites il y a deux siècles; mais la joie et l'inspiration qu'elles expriment persistent, éclairant la pensée par l'éternelle lumière du Christ, de la Vérité.

Aujourd'hui l'oppression, la cruauté, veulent s'imposer à notre attention, utilisant à cette fin de multiples canaux; il semble parfois que nous perdions la joie en pensant aux horreurs, aux dévastations causées par la guerre et à la fausse propagande répandue sur toute la surface du globe. Si la joie dépendait des conditions matérielles, elle risquerait vraiment de disparaître sous cette avalanche d'erreurs; mais la joie est spirituelle, elle a sa source dans l'Entendement divin; elle ne dépend jamais soit de la matière, soit d'entendements portés à nuire, soit des conditions matérielles. Au lieu d'admettre la terreur et le défaitisme pour lesquels on fait tant de publicité, le disciple peut cultiver résolument la joie — cette joie qui désarme le mal. Le Psalmiste s'écriait (Psaume 67:4, 5): "Les peuples te célébreront, ô Dieu; tous les peuples te célébreront. Les nations se réjouiront et entonneront des chants de joie; car tu jugeras les peuples avec droiture, et tu seras sur la terre le conducteur des nations."

Les qualités qui reflètent l'Esprit sont les seules qui durent. Elles ne s'éteignent jamais; et quand les hommes apprendront à magnifier Dieu, le bien plutôt que le mal, et le droit plutôt que l'injustice, la joie de l'Amour et de la Vérité régnera glorieusement sur toute la terre. Jésus le Christ enseignait que la joie triomphe de l'affliction. Sachant qu'il allait bientôt quitter ses disciples, il leur dit (Jean 16:20, 22): "En vérité, en vérité, je vous le déclare, vous pleurerez, vous vous lamenterez,... vous serez dans la tristesse, mais votre tristesse sera changée en joie... Et personne ne vous ravira votre joie."

Fondée sur la Bible, et en particulier sur les enseignements du Christ Jésus, la Science Chrétienne révèle les faits de l'être véritable; elle met en lumière l'homme réel créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Puisque Dieu est l'Entendement divin, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, l'homme qui est Son expression infinie doit être toujours joyeux et libre. A la page 304 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit notamment: "La doctrine de la Science Chrétienne est celle-ci: l'Amour divin ne peut être privé de sa manifestation, de son objet; la joie ne peut être changée en tristesse, car la tristesse n'est pas maîtresse de la joie; le bien ne peut jamais produire le mal; la matière ne saurait jamais produire l'entendement, ni la vie aboutir à la mort. L'homme parfait — gouverné par Dieu, son Principe parfait — est impeccable et éternel."

Perçant les brumes des croyances matérielles, la lumière de la Vérité, de l'Esprit, dissipe les ténèbres du malheur et de la tristesse; elle éclaire notre pensée en y apportant l'amour et l'inspiration qui rend possibles les actions bienfaisantes. Jésus attira souvent l'attention de ses auditeurs sur les fleurs et les oiseaux, qui nous donnent d'utiles leçons. Leur beauté, leur chant peuvent nous aider à laisser derrière nous la tristesse et la mélancolie. Le concert matinal des oiseaux n'encourage-t-il pas tous ceux qui l'entendent?

C'est une source de joie que d'aimer Dieu, le bien, par-dessus tout, et son prochain comme soi-même; d'être reconnaissant lorsque d'autres personnes progressent, ont du succès, du bonheur. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 279), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "C'est l'amour de Dieu, non la crainte du mal, qui sert de mobile en Science. Je me réjouis avec ceux qui sont dans la joie et je suis trop encline à pleurer avec ceux qui pleurent, mais au-dessus de tout cela prévaut une lumière éternelle, une joie ineffable." En Science Chrétienne, on a maintes fois l'occasion de réaliser la joie en sachant avec conviction que "Christ est venu," que la Vérité est à jamais présente. Le penser véritable, reconnaissant que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, s'exprime par les bonnes œuvres, la bienveillance, les égards, l'amour désintéressé.

Dans bien des cas, célébrer avec joie les louanges de Dieu a produit la guérison des malades et l'affranchissement des captifs. Au chapitre seize, les Actes des Apôtres nous disent que Paul et Silas furent jetés en prison, que le geôlier "les mit au fond de la prison, et leur serra les pieds dans des entraves." Voici ce que nous lisons ensuite: "Vers le milieu de la nuit Paul et Silas, étant en prières, chantaient les louanges de Dieu, et les prisonniers les écoutaient. Tout à coup, il se fit un grand tremblement de terre... En même temps toutes les portes s'ouvrirent, et les liens de tous les prisonniers tombèrent."

Que de fois les Scientistes Chrétiens ont été guéris en chantant des cantiques empruntés à leur Hymnaire! En voici un exemple dont le souvenir ne s'est pas effacé: seule pendant la nuit, n'ayant personne pour la secourir, une Scientiste Chrétienne fut assaillie par une grande faiblesse et des douleurs qui paraissaient intolérables. Elle se mit à chanter le cantique de Mrs. Eddy, "Prière maternelle du soir," qui commence ainsi (*Poems*, p. 4):

"Douce présence, ô paix, puissance et joie,
Vie souveraine à qui sont nos instants!
Amour veillant au vol de l'oisillon,
Dans son essor guide aussi mon enfant!"

En peu de temps les douleurs disparurent; la Scientiste Chrétienne ressentit une paix profonde et jusqu'au matin son repos fut parfaitement normal.

La paix et l'amour de Dieu entourent chacun, toute la création, car Dieu remplit l'espace; et la Science Chrétienne donne aux hommes une compréhension démontrable de l'infinie réalité spirituelle. Bornées et passagères, les joies matérielles n'ont aucune base dans la Vérité, et leur prétendues sources disparaissent devant la compréhension du Dieu que révéla le Christ Jésus. Qu'elles sont vraies ces paroles prises dans le cantique cité au début du présent article:

"Plein de grâce et de vérité,
Il règne sur nos jours;
Tout peuple ainsi devra prouver
Les bienfaits de l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Map of the Tilled Earth

IT WOULD be a nice map that faithfully caught the natural colours of our earth. It would have to give the blackish green of firs, the rich green of young pines, and the light green curliness of the leafy forests. But the greatest number of colours would be in the soil as we see it in the autumn, freshly ploughed, not yet weather-worn or bleached by frosts and drought. A map of this sort would coincide, to some extent, with a geological map, but it would not be so erudite; it would serve merely as a delight to the eyes. It would be beautifully painted and richly shaded, like the work of a painter who affectionately mixes on his palette these different earths, these durable, unfading colours.

There is a whole scale of colours, from the white sands to the fat black of the richest loam. In some places the ploughed fields are whitish, light grey, as if made dusty and bleached by the drought; there are fields the colour of very weak cocoa, almost blue, or like milk with a dash of coffee. Then clayey-yellow in different shades of ochre and rust; flax coloured and golden soil, tawny with shadings of Naples yellow, Indian yellow, and burnt ochre. The most extensive is the scale of brown, from light straw-colour to deep and rich tones of sepia, from loamy tints to intense reddish-brown like chocolate; coffee-brown, chestnut-brown, the brown of earthenware jugs or the warm, baked crust of loaves; the dry and bleached brown of shallow, stony fields or the rich shades of the deep marl and alluvial soil. Then there are soils of auburn, dark purple, from glowing rust to brilliant red, shading into violet; soil in all intensities of sienna, madder; soils the colour of bricks burnt in the kiln. There are rose-red districts and regions dark as blackening blood or blushing as if lit by an eternal sunset. District by district, almost village by village, there is a different colour predominating and a different intensity of tint. Now that the crops are harvested the coloured map of the tilled earth speaks to us to the full. . . .

When we are talking of the colours of autumn do not let us forget the lovely warm colours of the sods turned over by the plough. Here, too, we are wrapped by the blessing of the earth in a bright and changing garment. . . . It will be a long time before folk look on the coloured map of the nations and states with the same pleasure as they do on the coloured map of the earth—From "Intimate Things," by KAREL ČAPEK. (New York: Putnam.)

"Joy to the world"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come,
Let earth receive her King."

These inspiring words from a well-loved hymn were written two centuries ago, and their joy and inspiration remain to illumine thought with the eternal light of Christ, Truth.

Today, when oppression and cruelty would impose their claims upon thought through every avenue of communication, we may seem at times to lose our joy through contemplating the horrors and desolations of war and the false propaganda that encircles the globe. If joy were dependent upon material conditions it might, indeed, be lost in the deluge of error; but joy is spiritual, emanating from divine Mind, and is never dependent on matter, on evil minds, or on material conditions. Instead of accepting as real the much-publicized terror and defeatism, one may definitely cultivate joy, the joy which disarms evil. In the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 67:3, 4): "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. O let the nations be glad and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth."

Only the qualities which reflect Spirit endure. These do not pass away; and when men learn to magnify God, good, instead of evil, right instead of wrong, the joy of Truth and Love will reign triumphant over all the earth. Christ Jesus taught the triumph of joy over sorrow. When he knew that he was soon to leave them, he said to his disciples (John 16:20, 22): "Verily, verily, I say unto you, That ye shall weep and lament, . . . and ye shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy. . . . And your joy no man taketh from you."

Christian Science, based upon the Bible, especially the teachings of Christ Jesus, reveals the facts of true being, and brings to view the real man in God's image and likeness. Since God is divine Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, man, as His infinite expression, is always joyous and free. On page 304 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death. The perfect man—governed by God, his perfect Principle—is sinless and eternal."

The light of Truth, Spirit, breaking through the mist of material belief, dispels the darkness of trouble and sadness, and brightens our thought with love and the inspiration through which to accomplish good deeds. Jesus drew many lessons from the flowers and birds. With their beauty and song they may help us to turn from gloom and sadness. Can anyone who listens to the morning song of the birds fail to be cheered?

There is joy in loving God, good, supremely and one's neighbor as oneself; in being grateful for the progress, success, and well-being of others. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 279): "It is the love of God, and not the fear of evil, that is the incentive in Science. I rejoice with those who rejoice, and am too apt to weep with those who weep, but over and above it all are eternal sunshine and joy unspeakable." Great are the opportunities in Christian Science to realize joy through truly knowing that "the Lord is come," that Christ, Truth, is forever here. True thinking, which acknowledges man in the image and likeness of God, finds expression in good works, kindness, courtesy, and unselfed love.

Many are the instances where joyous praise to God has resulted in the healing of sickness and release from the bonds of captivity. When Paul and Silas were cast into prison, as recorded in the sixteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, the jailer "thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks." Then it is related: "At midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: and the prisoners heard them. And suddenly there was a great earthquake, . . . and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed."

On many occasions students of Christian Science have been healed by singing hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal. One student recalls such an instance: when alone in the night, with no one near to help, pain and weakness which seemed too great to bear assailed her. She began to sing Mrs. Eddy's hymn, "Mother's Evening Prayer," which begins with the words (Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,
Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing tonight."

In a short time the pain subsided, and the Scientist felt a great peace and enjoyed normal rest throughout the night.

The peace and love of God encircle all men, all things, for God fills all space; and Christian Science is imparting to men a demonstrable understanding of infinite spiritual reality. Material joys, finite and fleeting, have no foundation in Truth, and their alleged sources crumble away before the understanding of God, as revealed by Christ Jesus. Truly, in the words of the hymn quoted at the beginning of this article,

"He rules the world with truth and grace,
And makes the nations prove
The glories of his righteousness
And wonders of his love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Few Hours In Chartres

FOR THE LEISURELY TRAVELLER, especially if he be a student of architecture or of archaeology, Chartres has much to reward several days of sight-seeing. But most persons get their impressions of it in a few hours. It is the fashion in writing about travel, to lament or to ridicule this "glimpse-snatching manner"—probably because so many travellers do a poor job of it, or get their glimpses "mixed," or don't "set" them afterwards by reading and recalling. Certainly it can't be because the writers believe no "glimpses" are worth while. Half the world that goes to France is still reading Henry James's "Little Journey in France," the sketchy record of a "look and leave" tour he made hereabouts more than forty years ago. Much of the most delightful literature of journeying is in records of movement and not of sojourn. I know both ways of travel: the stopping for impressions, and the lingering for such acquaintance as I have with Paris, for instance, and London, and Rome, and Florence. There is much to be said for each way; some places call for acquaintance if we can give them time for it; others come nearest to giving us what we desire of them in a rather brief call. I don't find it deplorable to pause at Chartres for a couple of hours. I have been there a great many times, always somewhat briefly; and I have reached the saturation point in awe and ecstasy and had got more than enough to warm me and thrill me for a long time thereafter. . . .

"How ill at ease," said Napoleon, entering Chartres Cathedral, "an atheist would feel in this place!" — From "So You're Going to France!" by CLARA E. LAUGHLIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Autumn

Some small restless bird is singing among
The russet leaves—a cool wind shakes and dapples
With coins of light the bird, the leaves, the apples.
Summer's radiant songs have all been sung.
Now earth grows brown and richly fleshed with fruits
Of all the blessed suns and gracious rains.
The sky is a brimming cup that tips and drains,
The air is loud with wings and farewell flutes.
Short and shorter grow the day's delights—
Too soon the woodbine blows from old brick walls
To rustle in the hollows: no night-hawk calls
Across the sky—too quickly come the nights
Of dark imperial velvet, spread and crossed
With low-hung stars, gold, and cold as frost.

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG

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Intimate Message: Washington

'Experts' Confounded by Italy, RAF, and Russia.....By Joseph G. Harrison

If military "experts" were not such a hardy breed, it would be surprising that there are any left still daring enough to try to predict the course of the present war. For during the past two years these gentlemen, ranging from the cracker-barrel prophet to members of the United States Army's own intelligence division, have seen so many of their predictions come back to haunt them that the current conflict, must have set some sort of a record for mistaken seers.

And since most of the rest of us have been content to rely on the experts' opinions, we have all had some pretty far-fetched ideas of the war. A partial check over the past two years and a half shows a surprising number of popular misconceptions on current hostilities and the countries involved. While everyone could compile his own list of popular mistakes here are nearly a dozen which have cropped up along the way.

1. The early, persistent and very dangerous belief that Hitler was "b]uffing" and that, even if he were not, there would be no war, as everyone, including Hitler himself, remembered how terrible the last war was.

2. The idea that the German armies would be bogged down by the autumnal rains in Poland. A somewhat similar mistake may be in the making now with the idea that Hitler's divisions will be immobilized by Russian cold, snow and ice.

Remember About "Phony" War

3. Then there came the long period of the so-called "phony" war during which Germany was gathering its strength for the Scandinavian campaign and for the overwhelming blow which it was to deliver against France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It is quite likely that Dr. Goebbels had something to do with spreading this idea of the "phony" war as a means of undermining Allied morale and of lulling the Allies into a feeling of false security.

4. At the same time there was the deep-rooted idea, carefully nurtured by France to its own sorrow, that the "French Army is the best in the world." Even those who were startled by the quick German victory in Poland still talked of the invincibility of the French Army so great was its World War and postwar prestige.

5. Following the fall of France, another misconception rose and was widely credited in America's best-informed military circles. This was the belief that Britain, shorn of its weapons at Dunkirk and with an Air Force admittedly weaker than the Luftwaffe, was doomed. It was only the incredible performance of the RAF a year ago that weakened the widespread conviction that Germany was on the threshold of victory.

6. Prior to Italy's entry into the war a year ago in June and, indeed, for some time afterward, there was little or no realization of the soon-to-be-revealed weaknesses of Italy's Army, Navy, and Air Force. Having listened to Mussolini's 18 years of bombast and having seen Italy's victory over the unarmed Ethiopians and the under-armed Spanish Loyalists, people had come to take Italy at its word. The first awakening came when the British fleet consistently whipped the Italians in the Mediterranean. But the real proof of Italy's weakness came when Mussolini's legions were badly beaten by the little Greek Army.

7. This Italian defeat came as a great surprise since Washington had believed that the Italian troops would be in Athens in three weeks. Instead, when Germany finally came to the Italians' rescue, the latter were uncomfortably close to being pushed into the Adriatic Sea.

8. Moving up to this summer, many experts were offering to eat their hats if Germany attacked the Soviet Union, pointing out that Hitler would never dream of repeating the mistake of Imperial Germany in fighting a two-front war. That popular misconception joined its predecessors on June 22, 1941.

Russians Upset All Forecasts

9. With Russo-German hostilities under way, the next false impression was that the Russian Army would do no better than the French and that Russia would be decisively beaten by the first of September. Just to be on the safe side, military men in Washington hazarded that it would be over in three months. Well, three months were up last Sunday.

10. Finally, one of the most important of errors and one which has done an immeasurable amount of harm already, was the conviction in this country that all the United States had to do was to decide upon a rearmament program and the deed was done. So great was the belief in the power of American industry and so strong the memory of World War production records that most of us were inclined to forget that many, many, long months are needed even to get an armament program substantially under way.

Some of these bad guesses, particularly regarding Italy, Russia, and the RAF, turned out better than had been expected. The others, however, have been major factors in aiding the sweep of German conquest. Fortunately, these mistakes have been large enough and costly enough to teach a measure of greater caution. They have helped convince the United States that now is the time to start sawing wood and to reject the predictions that everything is rosy merely because we want it to be so.

The Country Speaks: Legion

Little Isolationism Seen at Milwaukee Convention.....By Ralph W. Cessna

Some isolationists who were in the World War—Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, for example—often defend their position on the ground that they have seen war, that they know what war is at first hand, and are thus uncompromisingly opposed to any step which might lead to war. The implication is that opposition to war, born of a first-hand contact with it, must inevitably lead to an isolationist attitude.

If to know war is to be an isolationist might not we expect that the million or so members of the American Legion, which just closed its annual convention in Milwaukee, would all be isolationists? The realistic, aggressive, unequivocable position on this issue once more adopted overwhelmingly at this convention, in its usually noisy but democratic manner, shows that these men are anything but isolationists.

Senator Brooks and Hanford McNider and a few other leaders, along with a minority of the rank and file, are apparently alone in their sentiments.

More striking is this situation when it is considered that not only are these Legionnaires a pretty good cross section of active, thinking, middle aged, American men, who know whereof they speak when they talk of war—but a large share of them are fathers of draft-age sons.

Sons of Draft Age

A poll taken by Market Analysts, Inc., for the Fight for Freedom Committee, at the Milwaukee convention, revealed that four out of ten—42 per cent—have sons of, or near, draft age.

The interviewers in asking a cross section of those who came to Milwaukee for the meeting other general questions isolated these fathers and then tabulated separately their answers to a question as to whether or not this country should declare war immediately on the dictators.

Two out of every five said "yes."

Mind you, that's asking for a declaration of war now. And two out of five fathers of draft age sons were ready for that extreme step. Of the others it is inevitable that many should be ready for less extreme but still far from isolationist measures. All of them probably hope to avoid war. Most of them probably think the United States should stay out if it possibly can, that now isn't the time at any rate to go in. But few very likely, would align themselves with Senator Brooks in opposition to every step, defensive or otherwise, which the national administration has initiated.

36 Per Cent Say 'Go In'

Of the entire Legion membership—as judged by the sampling method of the poll—36 per cent think the United States ought to go into a shooting war at once. This is the largest percentage with such a view revealed in any national poll, veryfying the fact shown in the convention resolutions that the Legion is more interventionist than the population as a whole. Incidentally this poll was taken early in the convention before many of the delegates and visitors from the eastern states had arrived.

It is highly significant, too, that the Legion should continue and even expand its non-isolationist stand in view of the fact that it has for years directed much of its organized effort at combating Communistic forces in this country. Russia's peculiar position in the war today has not changed the Legion stand on the one important, central, fundamental matter, opposition to Hitlerism.

Also maybe, or maybe not, there is some significance in the fact that this convention was held, not only in the supposedly isolationist Middle West, where it was more readily accessible to larger numbers of supposed isolationists, but in what has been called the Nation's most German City.

To Change the Subject:

Hats and Common Sense.....By Josephine Ripley

Hats and common sense are to be reconciled this fall. So we read. But we've just taken a look at the illustrations. Evidently common sense has got out of hand a bit since we saw it last.

If the chapeau doesn't tilt precariously over the brow, concealing at least a major portion of the cheek-bone, it will have a backward accent in drapery or in a sheer dramatic drop, according to the fall preview.

Of course, if we're all going to wind up in Arabia in a sand storm, we can imagine that a turban with lots of drapey veiling would be just the thing. In these days of blitzes and evacuations, we suppose it's wisdom to be prepared for anything.

We must admit, however, that Madame Helena Rubinstein's latest fashion sensation took us about as completely unawares as a torpedo amidships.

Hat-and-Hair Combination

Madame Rubinstein, with her usual flair for going 'em all one better, put on a show at her Fifth Avenue Salon the other day that may change the whole complexion of the Nation—and we mean complexion, feminine of course.

It was a hat-and-hair combination. Combination, mind you. Hat and hair all together! Synthetic hair—any color—attached permanently to your new chapeaux.

"Putting on our face" and our fingernails has become a fairly common practice—and common is the word, some will agree. But somehow putting on our hat-and-hair seems like carrying the things just a little too far. After all, so long as we haven't been called upon to sacrifice our crowning glory for national defense, there doesn't seem much point to us in ersatz.

There will be plenty of things we'll have to do without as it is, come winter.

Donald M. Nelson, new Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, tried to break it gently the other day. No more frills and trimmings, he said, "Those extra styles, these frills and trimmings, those decorations and ornaments" will be just a memory before long, was the Government official's warning.

Not so gentle was Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, who came forth with the blunt prediction that that won't be the half of it. Mr. Nelson was pulling his punches, said Mr. Cherne, when he said "frills and trimmings."

We're going to get more than a sample of what it's like to do without things, Mr. Cherne believes. We're going to get a real taste.

Return to Simplicity

So brace yourself, girls, for the simple life. Stylists are optimistic, however. They say we can still have "style with excitement and appeal" even if we have to do without buttons and pins and go in for wrap-arounds again.

We'll have fabrics, too, but probably not all of those we've been accustomed to. Fashion will survive, yes, even thrive, but not in the mode of other years. There'll be quality, but not in terms of the mauve decade.

Keeping 40,000,000 American women smartly dressed in spite of priorities, price control and shortages will be the challenge to American designers. They'll have full opportunity to find out "how much can be done with how little," as Mr. Cherne put it.

It's tough on American stylists now that they're having their first fling at fashion setting to be forced to work under these handicaps. They would be the last to flinch, however, at the prospect.

Good old American ingenuity is one thing in which there's never been a shortage. Who knows America may be on the threshold of a new fashion era—a marriage at last between practicality and design, with necessity as the matchmaker.

Travel for Children Is Made Easy

Trains, ships, planes, and hotels cater to young folk as they play big role in travel industry.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It wasn't so long ago that traveling any great distance with children had its difficulties, in fact some so complicated that many parents preferred either to stay home or to send their youngsters to camp while they themselves saw the world.

But the growing realization among parents of the educational value in travel forced many to take their children on long journeys despite the inconveniences encountered.

The increasing travel of youngsters with their parents, however, made the country's travel officials sit up and take more than casual notice. These kiddies, as the industry affectionately refers to them, must have more comforts, more individual service. Yes. Of course. Considerable more attention must be given to traveling children.

A Traveling Home

Travel men and women moved quickly to gear the industry to offer efficient, courteous, and specialized service to their increasing number of little guests. These people went "all out" in their efforts to provide children with all the comforts of home including their favorite nursery games. Child experts were called in to recommend the exact needs of children during their away-from-home hours. Specialists in children's foods were asked to work out menus. From the small child in arms to the tousled-hair youngster of 12 nothing has been left undone for his comfort and welfare while traveling.

Thus today the travel problems that confronted parents of a few years ago have been minimized to the point where children are no longer a burden. They have become, as a matter of fact, a major contribution to the success and growth of travel. For, instead of looking upon the American child as the traveler of tmorrow, the travel world takes the unique stand of welcoming him among the very good travelers of today.

The railroads, of course, handle the largest number of children travelers. To give you an example, the New Haven alone carried more than 125,000 youngsters between 5 and 12 years of age last year. This figure does not include school children regularly commuting on students' tickets, nor does it include the hundreds of tots ranging from infants to four-year-oldsters who travel free. So it was only natural that the railroads were one of the first to inaugurate "specialized child" service.

Something to Remember

To children, even as to many veteran adult travelers, a train trip is something to be eagerly anticipated and pleasantly remembered. And the railroads are especially equipped today to see that youngsters derive the utmost enjoyment from their trip, incidentally increasing the pleasure of the trip for those with whom the children are traveling.

The modern, streamlined coaches used on the trains today are equipped with lounge type seats which may be adjusted for sound slumber or that afternoon nap for the youngsters. Seats also may be swung around to face each other enabling the youngsters to be furnished with lap-boards on which they can place a checkerboard or games of similar type, or build castles with blocks, or use as a table on which to place picture books for coloring with crayons.

Similarly appreciated advantages are to be found in the dining cars. Here children are provided with high chairs. Adding to the adventure of the trip, they may order their meals from novel menus designed especially for them. Some menus have colorful cut-out covers of various animals, and between covers are listed the "specials"—each represented by a silhouette of the animals.

Animal Menus

For example, if Johnny was on a New Haven Dining Car and ordered the "Lion," he would be served a fresh vegetable plate, bread and butter, either milk, cocoa, or malted milk, and vanilla ice cream; while if his little sister should order the Elephant," she would be served a scrambled egg, toast, either milk, cocoa or malted milk, and vanilla ice cream.

There are other special menus for children, such as the "Train" menus wherein the various lunches and dinners are represented by sketches of individual cars comprising a train—Baggage Car, Day Coach, Parlor Car and the like.

More than one mother owes much of the pleasure of rail journeys to the competent hostess in the dining car, for on many occasions these hostesses have "given baby his bottle" while the mother enjoys dinner. Special attention is given infants. The parents, nurse, or attendant may have the infant's formula kept cool in the dining car kitchen refrigerator, and the hostess or steward will see that the formula is warmed to the proper temperature when feeding time arrives.

The following incident is an indication of how the railroads are trying to please their children patrons:

A father, accompanied by his four year old daughter, was buying a long distance railroad ticket. In the course of conversation it came out that they would be traveling "all day tomorrow" on the train. Overhearing this remark the little girl tugged on her father's hand and said: "We'll be on the train on my birthday, won't we Daddy?"

After they had gone the alert ticket clerk reported to the dining steward of that particular train that the little girl with, let's say Mr. Brown, is having a birthday "tomorrow." That evening, as Mr. Brown and his daughter waited for their desert the dining-car waiter placed before a very surprised father and a wide-eyed, overjoyed, little girl, a pink-frosted birthday cake glowing with lighted candles. Needless to say this railroad had made two life-long friends because of the thoughtfulness of one ticket clerk.

Planes and Ships

The air lines and the steamship companies also offer children specialized service. The air line hostesses are experts in assisting parents with youngsters. On a recent air journey from Buffalo to Columbus this writer saw an efficient hostess take complete charge of a three-months-old baby while the mother busied herself with an older one. The steamship lines devote considerable space to a children's play room with sand boxes, swings, and other forms of recreation built especially for the youngster. Nurse maids are available to take care of the children while parents amuse themselves with the varied deck sports.

On the more serious problems once encountered was that of lodgings. The modern hotel has solved that one very nicely, however, with its many and varied special services for children.

At the Boston Statler during the summer months parents are offered rooms for their children free of charge. That in itself is an inducement but would mean little if facilities were not available for the care of the young ones during their stay. Special meals are provided at very special prices but that is only the beginning. As with the three bears in the fairy story, each child has his or her own size dishes and silver, just as they would at home. For the very tiny tots there are tiny dishes and tiny forks and spoons and high, high chairs. For the older children, still too small to handle adult utensils, there are medium-sized dishes and silver and a medium-sized chair. For all the youngsters, there are bibs and favors.

Special Attention Provided

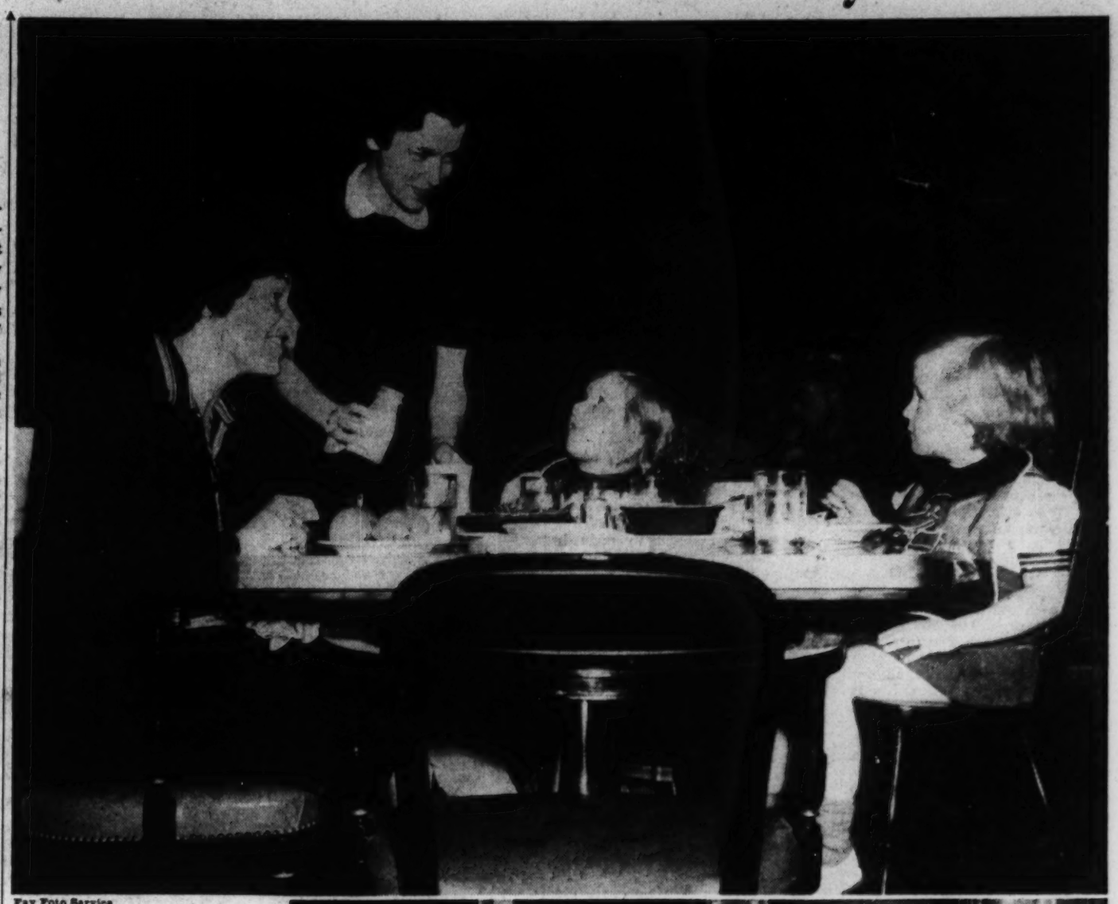
For sleeping, there are special sized beds, again two sizes, with sheets and blankets and pillows to match.

Should mother and dad want an evening to enjoy the city sights, maid service is available so there need be no concern for the safety and comfort of the children. Mothers' shopping expeditions are eased by this service also.

Children are welcomed at any modern hotel today. Trained, courteous, friendly employees make it their business to make children feel at home away from home.

Thus the children of today have won for themselves an important place in the Nation's second greatest industry—travel.

By all means, take the children along on the next trip.



Fay Foto Service

At Home at the Hotel

Dinner on the New Haven

American Airlines

A Babe on the Wing

Taking care of the baby is all in the hostess's day.

NEWS ITEM- MRS. MARY H. MARTIN, POSTMISTRESS, HELENA, GA., ADVOCATES BRIGHTER AND MORE RESPLENDENT UNIFORMS WITH A PATRIOTIC TOUCH FOR MAILMEN.
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?
I CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHETHER IT'S YOUR FATHER IN HIS LODGE OUTFIT, ADMIRAL RAEDER OR THE POSTMAN IN HIS NEW UNIFORM
U.S. MAIL
I.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—September 23, 1941
12 A*

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

'Apathy, the Sixth Column, Is Our Greatest Peril Now,' Warns Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

"Apathy," exclaimed Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, "is the Sixth Column abroad in America today. It acts as an opiate on our people. Apathy toward the national defense program in this country is truly as dangerous as was ever the Fifth Column in Spain."

"Yes, but Mrs. Whitehurst," I persisted, "how are you, through your leadership of the two million women in the Federated Women's Clubs of America, planning to handle this attack of apathy? For apathy is an attack just as definitely as a bomb—less startling perhaps, but equally devastating."

Mrs. Whitehurst, who heads the largest organization of women in the world and who works 18 hours a day in organizing defense work among women in Washington and Baltimore, fairly leaped to my question with the eager spontaneity of one of the Quiz Kids. She is a leader to the fingertips of her shapely, capable hands—fingertips, you might be interested to know, quite devoid of glittering enamel. She stands out in a crowd with great dignity, beauty, and friendliness—poised, alert, vibrant. I know. For though I had never seen Mrs. Whitehurst before, nor so much as a poor photograph of her, the moment my eyes lighted on her in the kaleidoscopic throng that milled through the Pennsylvania Station in Baltimore, I knew at once that she was the object of my visit to Maryland's defense-conscious city.

Organizing in Every County

"We are organizing the women of the country in every county in every State of the Union into various committees covering all phases of defense work," she explained, as we sat down to snatch a bite of food before she sped away to her next appointment. "As Chairman of the Maryland Defense Council, I am using Maryland as my laboratory, trying out my defense organization plans on her, as it were. I have every county in Maryland organized.

"We have organized committees covering all phases of defense. Their work is integrated with every aspect of national life. Women are registering here for any type of work in which they care to serve. The groups meet in armories and town halls. Even historical society buildings have been pressed into service. But the important thing is that they meet regularly. The work is going forward on all lines.

Her One Object

"My one object," she continued vehemently, "is to dispel this apathy. The reason that this unnatural American reaction appears when the subject of national defense is broached is, I believe, that American women have worked for peace for so long, have prayed for peace for so many years, that they are reluctant to work for war, and they think that national defense means war. To many of us a National Defense Program means security.

"In order to crystallize these plans nationally, I am holding a National Defense Forum in Washington at the Mayflower Hotel on Jan. 23-26. It will function in co-operation with the defense authorities in Washington. I have asked 1,000 leaders from all parts of the Union to attend, and the eagerness of people to take hold of defense activities and do their share is indicated, I believe, by the fact that when the invitations had been but but two days we had received 600 enthusiastic acceptances. The pity is," she added with a shake of her head, "that we shall have so many more people determined to come than we can possibly take care of."

The old darky who was trying to serve our luncheon on a table strewn with defense program papers, and while defense activity talk came so thick and fast that he couldn't manage to edge in long enough to find out what we wanted, looked hopelessly at us for a moment. Suddenly his grizzled face lighted up. He had caught Mrs. Whitehurst's quick eye. All her orderly housekeeping instincts swept to the fore, and she rescued the old waiter from despair by ordering a delightful luncheon.

Visiting Eight States

"In the meantime," she continued, getting back to the subject of great moment, "I am leaving tomorrow for a trip through eight States—Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, and Rhode Island—where I shall make addresses and follow them up immediately with definite organization work, such as I have succeeded in doing in Maryland. In November I cover another group of States.

"The next three years will see us called upon to solve more complex problems than ever before in the history of our country. If we face them with tolerance, kindliness, and Christian fortitude, we may succeed in solving many of them. If we permit pettiness, self-aggrandizement, and materialism to dominate our thinking, none will be solved, and we shall face an unpleasant time.

"The National Defense Program worked out to banish this sense of apathy from Americans covers a broad range of subjects. Agriculture—an important subject—will be handled in co-operation with Land Grant Colleges and farm groups. Organizations will be formed to teach women scientific farming, so that they may replace men if the need arises. Americanization will be strengthened through an educational program which will stress the value of our American form of government.

"When will we wake up," Mrs. Whitehurst appealed, "to the fact that we must believe in and sustain democracy ourselves, before we can sell it to others? Let us not criticize it; let us give it praise. Let us appreciate it, not denounce it. Let us stand by it—ready to fight for it, and, if necessary, die for it."

Aviation Included

"What about women in aviation?" I asked. "Will aviation be included in the program?"

"Certainly," came the swift reply. "Not only are we teaching women to fly, but we are developing them for ground work, especially in the aircraft-warning service in relation to the detection of hostile planes. We find many of our women in country clubs, yes, and in women's clubs bickering over little things, when they might better be doing something for defense.

"Already we need women willing to give 8 to 28 hours a week in four-hour shifts to the "Filter Unit" in our air-warning service. These volunteer women telephone to notify bombing squads of the approach of hostile planes. Nobody will know where these Filter Units are stationed. They will be behind the lines, and training will be handled by the Army. Already we have 385 observation towers in the Baltimore section alone. These posts notify the Filter Unit, and they in turn notify the nearest bombing squad."

What the Program Includes

The program includes conservation of various materials necessary for the execution of the defense program. It also includes consumer problems, such as price-raising and hoarding. It includes housing problems; civilian nutrition; organization of women for defense in every county in the country, under a co-ordinator selected by the organized women's groups of the county; recreation for soldiers and sailors through co-operation with camp authorities and other agencies; and registration of all women willing to give their leisure time for volunteer service. Last, but of great import to the success of national defense, the program will work to increase the purchase of the United States Treasury Department Stamps and Bonds, to finance an adequate national defense program.

"Already we have sent outlines of this program to the women's club heads in all States in the Union asking them to appoint these committees and follow through with organized action. We have started a new monthly magazine called, General Federated Clubwoman. In our first issue President Roosevelt gave his reasons for defense. Our October issue will cover Women in Defense, highlighting Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary Perkins, Harriet Elliot, Mary Anderson, Ruth Nichols, Mrs. Dwight Davis, Eloise Davidson, and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby.

"Some people hold to the belief that a national defense program is not necessary. In fact," Mrs. Whitehurst said, "I get letters from women even now, asking if I think a defense program is necessary. My own thought is that we should sell our people the idea of self-preservation.

"Eight years ago," she reminisced, "I started to warn people of America against Fascism and Communism, and I remember after one of my most earnest appeals, I heard a woman in the audience say with evident disgust as we came out, 'I don't believe a word she said.'

Should Read "Mein Kampf"

"Such skeptics might do well to read Hitler's 'Mein Kampf,'" she added thoughtfully, "and learn something about Hitler's theories of war and propaganda. I have read it through three times, and reviewed it four times. I don't see how anybody can think we are safe and that we don't need a program of national defense as long as he is over-riding Europe.

"In our effort to dispel apathy, however, let us not create differences of opinion that will divide us. Speeches that inflame, that create disrespect for our Government, place an effective weapon in the hands of Hitler. Let us maintain our unity, and rid ourselves of that larger and more threatening force—the Sixth Column of apathy. Let us throw this off and ally ourselves wholeheartedly with the Program for National Defense—yes, let us volunteer and work for it—and so protect this country we have taken too much for granted, this country which has given us so much."

Margaret Lee Runbeck and "Miss Boo"—both of whom are well known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Runbeck is the author of those delightful tales about Miss Boo, "the wide-eyed little girl with the effervescence of a pink ice cream soda."

Margaret Lee Runbeck Tells How to Attain Success As a Writer

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Miss Boo, that winsome little girl already known to many readers of The Christian Science Monitor, is shortly to widen the circle of her friends by being expanded into a whole book.

It is not a book for children, but for "people who have children . . . and those who haven't . . . and those who used to be children," according to Margaret Lee Runbeck, who wrote the book.

Miss Boo, who is six and cannot bear to have anyone left out of any invitation, adds, "And maybe other people will like it, also." Miss Boo, of course, doesn't know that the book is about herself; she knows only that something has been written "about happy people and other children."

Seven years ago you had to look very hard to discern the name of Margaret Lee Runbeck among the millions of aspiring writers. Now, her name looms so large in the literary world that it greets you from the front pages of magazines whose circulations run into millions. The secret of her success was quite simple: "Set up a daily minimum stint of writing for yourself, less than you know you can do. Never fail it. Half the battle is in writing whether you want to or not, because deadlines don't wait on inspiration!"

She Took Time

This alert young woman with bright blue eyes never had unlimited time for her ambition. She took time. While attending George Washington University and the University of Chicago she salvaged hours to write magazine articles. Then came an interval in Boston when she worked as a newspaper reporter, and as an advertising copywriter for a department store. After office hours she wrote fiction. When her stories began to sell, she boldly gave up her weekly paycheck to give all her time to the uncertain profession of writing. Success has come in full measure, with editors competing for her work and with devoted readers buying magazines just for her stories.

Miss Runbeck's design for living is to spend the winter in a New York apartment, vacation at her hillside home in Sharon, Mass., with trips and cruises between times. And it was at her Sharon home that I found her recently, calm and cordial, in the early afternoon of a day when she was having guests to tea and other friends to a dinner party in the evening.

Her red brick house literally climbs a hill—it's built on five levels. From the attractive entrance hall you mount several steps to a living room that is a symphony in blue and white. A large mirror over the fireplace, white trim, soft blue walls, and a deeper blue rug give the feeling of spaciousness and quiet.

Her Study

Her study is downstairs. Here she uses dark red curtains with a navy and red couch to warm the plain white walls and the field-stone fireplace. Doors open onto a terrace, where the woods are vocal with birds from the near-by Bird Sanctuary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Miss Boo—who is Miss Runbeck's niece—herself stopped playing to be introduced. She shook hands, a wide-eyed little girl with golden curls, and the effervescence of a pink ice cream soda.

On Miss Runbeck's desk are a pair of binoculars, a strange item for an author to keep there. She says in explanation: "I use them to study the birds I hear in the woods. That's one of the reasons why working at home is too diverting. It's better to write in a colorless place; it helps to clear away the fascinating toys and gadgets of your life. After all, the only room you live in is your own thinking. You come to grips there finally."

Write Every Day

She settled down in a deep chair before the fireplace. "In writing you make your own difficulties and you solve your own problems. Writers live in their own worlds—not one but fifty. If you want things changed, you can change them. If you want to write, you must make up your mind to renew your courage every morning and realize that learning to write will take a long time. Singers expect to practice five hours a day without pay. Writers must also expect little or nothing until they master their trades. Don't look for an opportunity. Just write every day. Don't make your daily writing requirement too hard. People and events are always a challenge."

"How do you write a story?" I asked.

"I love to take a young, tender idea, and get it started. Then nothing can keep it from developing into a story. I look for a truth with vitality and give it characters. Any proverb or platitude can be made into a story if you animate it, delineate the characters, and let it grow. I've often used the daily quotations in The Christian Science Monitor.

"I know all about my characters before I begin. I sit still in the presence of my story, meeting and loving my characters. When the story is clear, I know twenty times as much about my characters as I have space to write about them. I sense the dimensions of all my characters. And finally, I begin as close to the climax as possible. I keep a typewriter in my bedroom, also, and write down ideas that come in the night. I do some of my best work on trains."

Great Source of Ideas

I knew that before she moved to New York Miss Runbeck kept an office on Clearway Street in Boston and dictated stories to a secretary. "Dictating requires selflessness and discipline," she says. "You can dictate a great many words in three hours. And the first three hours of any story are the hardest. In my New York apartment I work from nine to three without stopping. I had never been to New York before last winter, except for the usual tourist trips. Now I plan to winter there every year. Every afternoon, in New York, I go to a different place, take copious notes, and find story ideas. I found quite true the comment of an editor that all writers should live in New York six months, as thus they would get enough material for ten years!"

"Which of your stories do you prefer?"

She smiled and thought a moment before replying. "The greatest response to any of my stories came from one called 'Early Answer,' dealing with the problem of adopting a child. Several actual adoptions took place after people read my story. The best payment is the fact that the people concerned still send me letters and Christmas cards! The odd thing is that I resisted writing that story. It came into my thought in one piece. Finally, I wrote it in only two and a half hours. My agent didn't like it, put it away in his files for a year, then sold it in three hours after an editor chanced to see it."

"Where do you find your ideas?" I wanted to know.

"Everywhere! Valuable ideas are never lost. They renew themselves over and over. I receive ideas from the air, music, painting. . . . I urge beginning writers to study painting because it is kin to writing. Writing is a matter of focusing, or subduing and emphasizing, of putting things together for contrast.

Likes Talking to People

"I also like talking with everyone I meet. I particularly like to talk with people who do manual work, like mechanics, because they are so self-possessed. Recently I returned to the mainland in a plane from an island, too late to catch a certain train. I spent the afternoon talking with the pilot. I asked a hundred questions about the plane and his work. Some day I'll write a story about that—" Her voice trailed off, as if the story were already clamoring for her attention.

It was time to leave. As I went upstairs to say good-bye to Miss Boo, Miss Runbeck told of the time she took Miss Boo on a plane trip. Afterwards, she asked the little girl how she liked traveling high in the air.

Miss Boo replied, "It was nice, but—have you ever ridden on a bus?"

Though only six years old, Boo says that she wants to be a writer because she wants "a big desk that nobody else can touch."

Already she has learned that writers must work alone. Before Miss Runbeck begins to write, she hands an empty spool to the little girl who, solemnly, unwinds an imaginary string across the study door and goes away. When the typewriter's day is finished, Miss Boo is called to wind up the string, and then they play and talk and answer all the questions that have been saved up.

What Clever Packaging Will Do for a Product

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans are such a forward forging people, so engaged in the entertaining and exciting present that the fact that they have a very rich and pungent past sometimes strikes them with something of a shock. They like it, nevertheless, when they come to think of it—this checkered past of theirs with its wild Indians and suave Southern planters, its prim Puritans and determined Pilgrims. If ever you should be tempted to question this popularity of tradition and their deep feeling for it, refresh your halting regard with a review of one of their striking American success stories, founded upon sound quality products, but touched off by its vivid appeal to their sentiments and a strong, deep-rooted affection for their traditional American backgrounds.

This particular story started when William L. Schultz, president of Shulton, Inc., recognized a trend among us toward a better appreciation of the background of "our own country." For many years he had sold soaps and other toiletries to leading stores throughout the country. But something was lacking. What could he devise that would give his products a greater welcome in American homes?

From the honesty and earnestness of his seeking, it came to him that if he could give the women of the country a quality of individuality about his packages and combine with this some definite traditional motif, he could create a line of fine toiletries which would revolutionize the field.

He called in his designer, Mrs. Enid Edson, and together they set about the plans for this genial revolution. Mrs. Edson, who is a New Englander, very naturally turned to early American traditions in that section of the country. She explored her grandmother's trunk and the family attics, dusting off old glass and pottery which the family had hardly thought worth saving. When she had exhausted all possibilities at home, she scoured the antique shops and museums.

Answer Came Unexpectedly

Her answer came unexpectedly. But she knew it when she saw it—the famous Caswell carpet, now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. This lovely soft-colored reminder of other days was embroidered on wool more than a hundred years ago by a young woman in Castleton, Vermont. Eighty designs in small squares form the motif. One of these squares pictures a perhaps crude, yet none the less stately, lady and gentleman, wreathed round with floral sprays. Mrs. Edson found all the romance of a lifetime in this simple little pattern. But she must bring it up to date. So she transformed the sedate New England lady into a coquette—dashed bright spots of rouge on either cheek and fitted dainty slippers on her feet. The original dress with its bright red and white stripes, its puffed sleeves and high waist, scarcely needed a single alteration to bring it up to date to clothe the little figure that now so familiarly adorns boxes on dressing tables, bureaus, and desks in all parts of America—boxes which have packaged Shulton's Early American Old Spice toiletries.

Because many of the Brides Boxes, salt boxes, and innumerable other boxes which women liked to treasure in the early days were made of a light wood, Mrs. Edson had the Old Spice packages covered in a paper which simulated a wood-veneer. As they progressed with the idea, it became ever clearer to both Mr. Schultz and Mrs. Edson that women like to be able to keep and utilize boxes. So they determined to produce not only products which would please, but packages as well.

An Old Sewing Box

One of the first packages Mrs. Edson designed for this line was the Early American Old Spice sewing box. She came upon the idea in one of Pennsylvania's stone farmhouses—a dear little sewing box that had seen numberless spools of thread come and go, the safe harbor of many a dainty thimble. Yet, there it was—still cherished—its faded wallpaper covering worn, but still sturdy. Mr. Schultz and Mrs. Edson sought to produce boxes which would merit the same measure of affectionate care. And so it is that the simple yet charming boxes which protect the most modern Shulton products entertain the quaint outlines of other days.

Early American Old Spice was first introduced to the public in September, 1937. Two weeks before Christmas the stores had cleaned their shelves. The Shulton Company couldn't supply the shops fast enough. At the end of that year the company had a gross business of $77,000. Two years later they passed the three million dollar mark. The success of an American product, based on American tradition.

B. E. S. F.

We Build Our Own Home in the Country

A Homemaking Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few years ago we acquired a small piece of land in the country, on beautiful Puget Sound. We wanted to move onto it, but our income was very small, and there were many obstacles in the way.

We had built a one-room cabin on the place by bringing a few pieces of lumber on the family car each time we visited our country "estate." We had dug a well, too. But how to build a home that would hold our furniture presented what seemed to be insurmountable problems. And, worse yet, what could two city people do to keep the wolf from the door?

Husband was always hopeful, but wife, who is a little more cautious, wasn't so willing to take any chances. True, there was the small home in the city that could be sold, but it seemed that no one was buying anything at that time. Then, one day, we found our answer in The Christain Science Monitor. We read how some one in Arizona had made a house from the stones on his property. Why couldn't we do the same? There were certainly plenty of stones on our beach.

There was a 25-foot bank, however, that the stones would have to climb. So we made a windlass from poles and logs. Husband would put some stones in a cloth sack, tie the sack on a child's coaster wagon, and then wife would turn the windlass and bring the stones to the top of the bank. In between times we dug the basement, using the dirt we took out to level off the front yard. The beach stones with a little concrete formed the walls for our basement.

I might say here that we consulted library books and asked for information from different sources on how to do this work.

All of this took quite a long time, since only a day or two each week could be spared from the work in the city. Finally, however, there came a day when the city home was sold and the family moved to the country. By this time we had built the basement and two unfinished rooms. We proceeded to build one room at a time around this nucleus. We had a good roof over us so we got along very well.

Now, the living room, which is of knotty cedar inside, boasts a beautiful granite rock fireplace. The granite, too, we found on the place, in the form of a large rock which had to be dynamited to make rocks small enough to handle. The big chimney on the outside of the living room, is also made of the granite.

When funds ran low, husband was offered a position in a nearby town as substitute teacher of music in the school, and for two years wife cooked the lunches for the school children in the local school. During the summers we both work at picking berries, cherries, or anything that is offered us. After three years we have cleared about two acres. We have a small grape vineyard, some loganberries, raspberries, a vegetable garden, a pig, a young cow, a flock of chickens which will start laying in a few weeks, and a few turkeys. But most important of all we have an enthusiasm for doing things that makes a real adventure out of this homemaking experience.

L. W.

This is the fireplace which two homemaking adventurers built out of granite found on their place. In the accompanying article, the wife tells how they built their own little home in the country.

A Milk Drink to Serve In the Afternoon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For company in the afternoon you might like to serve a beverage that is slightly more substantial than fruit juice combinations. Milk drinks are grand for this purpose. This is our very special favorite.

Chocolate Mint Flip

½ cup cocoa malt
1 cup hot milk
3 cups cold milk
Dash of salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon peppermint flavoring
½ pint vanilla ice cream.

Add cocoa malt to hot milk; stir until dissolved. Add cold milk, salt, and extracts. Chill. Just before serving, pour into shaker; add ice cream, shake until smooth. Or use electric mixer. Makes 1½ quarts.

R. M.

Do Try These Orange Biscuits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Orange Biscuit

2 cups flour
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk
3 teaspoons baking powder
Orange juice
Grated orange rind
Loaf sugar

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening with two knives or pastry blender. Add liquid slowly, mixing lightly with a fork. Roll or pat the dough to ½-inch thickness on a floured board. Cut in rounds and place on greased pan or cooky sheet. Press gently into center of each biscuit a loaf of sugar which has been dipped in orange juice. Grate a little orange rind on each and bake in a hot oven (475° F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 15 biscuits.

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At School With Britain's Young Evacuees and Their Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

How the education system in Britain's State Schools has adapted itself to wartime conditions is depicted in a 26-page brochure, attractively illustrated, issued by the Ministry of Information on behalf of the Board of Education. This publication, recently out, also pays tribute to the organizers of the evacuation scheme, to the hospitality of the countryfolk who have made homes for the children, to the devotion of the teachers, and above all to the courage and resolution of the children themselves.

In a Foreword to the pamphlet, Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, late President of the Board of Education, writes: "The quality of our education and training, as well as the qualities of our British character, have been proved . . . in the streets and homes of our bombed cities. Day by day, too, in the schools the courage and discipline of children and teachers alike have been helping to maintain the steadiness of our national life."

General Picture Encouraging

At the end of a year that put teachers and children to a gruelling test the Chief Inspector for Elementary Schools of the Board of Education was able to record, "The general picture of education in reception areas is encouraging rather than discouraging. . . . There can be no doubt that many children's lives have been greatly enriched by their removal from large towns and, in the case of children from the worst homes, the conditions that make for sound education have been substantially improved. . . . The new interests and the wider basis of first-hand experience which the children have been getting might, on any broad view of education, be felt to compensate for some falling-off in formal attainments. . . . In general, teachers have been forced to improvise, to depend less on school apparatus and to see more value in children's out-of-school activities and experience. This at its best has brought into school work a fresh reality and humanity."

The removal of town children into the country, it is noted, has resulted in substantial gains in health. But more impressive have been the results observed in children living for the first time away from home in their gain in self-reliance and thoughtfulness for others. Contact with country children has done much to broaden the outlook of the little townee, and English children evacuated to Wales have shown their adaptability by settling down in unfamiliar surroundings and among people speaking a different language.

School Camps

With regard to the purely educational side, there have been many disadvantages to overcome (such as inadequate school accommodation in rural districts and so on). Notwithstanding the resulting difficulties the children have gained by the break-away from old routine and in the wealth of opportunities presented by out-of-door material to be found in the countryside.

An innovation in the State system of education is the provision of camp boarding schools. There are now 31 of these camps standing in beautiful country sites comprising from 20 to 40 acres. One of the most valuable features of these school camps is the general training they afford to the scholars and in the promotion of self-reliance.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the debt the nation owes to the resourceful, courageous, and unselfish work of the teachers. This is acknowledged in a postscript in which the Board of Education writes:

"One of the greatest services which the teachers have rendered to the country has been the part which they have played and are playing in the evacuation scheme. But, valuable as is their continuing work for evacuees, a special word of commendation is due for those serving in and around the large towns which have been the targets of the enemy's heavy night bombing. In these arenas, to meet the needs of families rendered homeless, Rest Centers and Feeding Centers are established, and for these purposes schools are naturally selected as providing the most convenient accommodation. The manning of these Centers is often undertaken by the teachers, who thus render service at a time when it is most greatly needed under conditions of great difficulty.

In all these ways teachers are making new contacts with their pupils in the country and new contacts with parents in the towns, all of which may have their effect on the place which the schools will occupy in the national life in future. . . . When the Nation as a whole is 'on service,' teachers would not wish to claim that they are doing more than others: but one thing is certain—the schools and the teachers are in no sense outside the Nation's war effort; they are right in it!"

E. V. Rintoul

British school children as depicted on the front cover of "The Schools in Wartime," a publication issued by the Ministry of Information on behalf of the Board of Education, and available in Great Britain at York House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, and elsewhere for 6d., or 50 copies at 20s. Chapters include, in addition to the Foreword and Postscript, The Great Migration, The Town Child in the Country, The School in Camp, and The Schools Under Fire. Reviewed on this page.

Through the Editor's Window

Children in the Air Raid Shelters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winter dusk falls early in London—that lovely blue twilight deepening into dark praised by the poets. But winter dusk must seem at times far from poetic to the hundreds and thousands who make their way each nightfall to the air raid shelters. You can see them coming: there's Mrs. Backus and her family of four, and Mr. and Mrs. Hovey with their six. There are the Peters children headed by young Ellen, Ruth not here because serving as an air raid warden, and their father probably joining them later after work. So they come trudging, making jokes at one another, and bringing along rugs and knitted afghans and jerseys and old coats—anything to help keep them warm and dry and reasonably comfortable. Into church crypts they go, into tunnels of the Underground, down into the basements of the large department stores, night after night.

This is the sort of picture described to me the other day by Miss Alice Brady, an English woman who has been working the British shelters and in reception areas during recent months with Mrs. Elizabeth Coghill, co-operating with Miss Rhoda Harris of the Save the Children Federation. Miss Brady has been back and forth across the Atlantic several times since the war began—bringing large groups of British children to the United States, returning to report to parents, to work in the shelters, to study from the viewpoint of an experienced social worker and educator what is being done for children in the reception areas in Great Britain and what is very much needed.

* * *

When I saw her, and pored over her scrapbook of photographs and clippings depicting the problems and achievements in these fields, she had recently arrived in the United States again. This time it is to create interest and raise funds to enable the Save the Children Federation to establish children's recreational corners in the air raid shelters not only in London but in all the large British cities.

Crowded quarters, weary people at the end of the day, and an inner tenseness no matter how well they succeed in behaving normally—this is the picture she gave me of the shelters as night falls: The grown-ups will be talking, playing cards, knitting. But except where organized recreational work is already going forward under the Save the Children Federation or under the auspices of the London County Council, there is nothing to occupy the children; and if you have tried to keep even a small group of children harmonious and resting in small quarters and even in normal times you know what sorts of things happen.

* * *

Miss Brady told me of children sitting wide-eyed among groups of adults, listening to grown-up conversation that is beyond their years, or tearing around in a spirit of bravado. She told of others playing tag in some church crypt used as a shelter, and hiding among old tombs and empty coffins. She told of the need of helping many of the parents to get the children "to bed" at regular hours.

"The Government officials do all they can to provide the necessities of food and clothing, sanitation, and safety," Miss Brady said, "but those of us who work with the families in the shelters and elsewhere see how much the children in particular need something to occupy them."

They are crowded, perforce, into a small space and under a certain strain of excitement. The evenings are long, before their normal bedtime. Noisy or active games are not suitable. They need quiet activity — handicrafts, story-telling, and table games. Their parents, too, need quiet, and the younger children and babies should be able to sleep, which means that the older children must be quietly occupied.

* * *

As always with a democratic people facing an emergency, volunteer organizations step in first of all to define a pattern for meeting a felt need. The Save the Children Federation, already launching a campaign to enable it to establish residential nurseries for children whose mothers are in British war industries, is undertaking, through its Shelter Fund to establish recreation-corners in the air raid shelters, each corner to have a trained volunteer director and to be supplied with materials for handicraft work, art work such as drawing, painting, and modeling, and other constructive equipment. Reading is not so practical, for the lighting cannot always be of the best, I am told, although I see by a report recently given by Mr. Churchill that library corners are to be part of the L. C. C. work in the shelters.

I understand that $100 will equip and run a shelter corner for 50 children for six months. Photographs of those in running order which I saw were equipped very simply and effectively with work tables, craft material, and a director. Where this work is already under way, it is found to have a steadying influence not only upon the children but upon their parents. Miss Rhoda Harris is Hon. Director of the work and Mrs. Elizabeth Coghill of London is working with her. Funds in small and large amounts are coming in since the word went out that there was this very great need. It seems bad enough to have to have children spending night after night in public air raid shelters; they certainly should have something creative and interesting to do during the long evenings underground.

I like to think that we who love all children are helping to provide interesting, wholesome activity for those youngsters with their gas masks and their identification disks and their sturdily reiterated slogan: "Hitler can't make me cry."

Millicent Taylor

A Tuesday Column

Techniques of Walt Disney And Slow Motion Become Aids to Teaching

Classroom Films—3

By Alvin von Auw

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The largest producer of instructionals in America today was founded a little more than a decade ago in order to make available to schools the social benefits of motion picture sound. Staffed by experienced educators, as well as movie technicians, this company, Erpi Classroom Films, Inc., began operations on the assumption that only pictures honestly produced and with the fullest regard for educational practice could have any hope of success.

Certain fundamental principles guided the pioneer producers of instructional films in the development of their catalogues. First, the subject matter of the films produced should be dictated by the requirements of the standard American curriculum, rather than by whim or expediency. Secondly, these films should in no way constitute a sugar-coating of the educational pill, but should be a clear cinematic expression of the subject matter. And thirdly, no material should be filmed which could be taught more efficiently by traditional means. This last constituted a frank recognition of the limitations of instructional films and of the fact that the screen is merely another tool, albeit, an important one, in the overall educational job.

Analysis Of Motion

Films in the field of natural science fill a large category in the American instructional film library, for here the motion picture returns to one of the uses for which it was originally intended: the analysis of motion. Here the full resources of the camera can be brought to bear as nowhere else.

Not to be confused with theatrical "trick photography" are the camera techniques which make the film such an efficient instructional medium in natural science courses. The slow-motion camera allows processes quicker than the eye to be analyzed and studied. Usually imperceptible motion (the growth of plants, roots groping for nourishment) can be speeded up and shown continuously by so-called "time-lapse" photography. Photomicrography reveals clearly the protoplasmic activity of organic cells and performs for an entire class an educational feat which would otherwise require a fully equipped laboratory and many hours of trial and error to duplicate. Telephotography in effect provides each member of a classroom audience with a giant telescope with which he can scan the cosmos and comprehend galactic rotation.

Animated Cartoon

Although the educational efficacy of the film in the field of concrete science is generally admitted today, some educators still doubt its ability to teach theoretical concepts. These educators have left out of account, or have underestimated, the technique of Walt Disney. "Animation" in instructional films has enabled teachers to explain to elementary grade students the principles of molecular theory, thermodynamics, acoustics, electricity—all subjects usually reserved until secondary school when reading skill shall have developed to the extent that it can cope with the complexity these subjects assume when couched in words alone.

In the social sciences, too, it seems practicable to teach elementary grade students concepts usually taught in college sociology courses. According to Dr. V. C. Arnspiger, vice-president of Erpi Classroom Films, Inc., "through the use of instructional films, the curriculum of the future will depend more and more upon the careful selection of fundamental concepts and ideas and less upon the ability of the child to master the traditional 'tools of learning.'"

May Change Curriculum

Thus, besides adapting itself to the standard American curriculum, the instructional film bids fair to leave its mark on the curriculum of the future. Dr. Arnspiger goes on to point out that dependence on these traditional tools has forced the teaching of fundamental concepts to wait upon the development of the child's experience. But the instructional film provides that experience in concrete human terms. Interpreted under the instructor's direction, this experience can be crystallized into an understanding of the broader concepts underlying human relationships.

The film "Colonial Children" is a case in point. The film depicts a day in the life of an American colonial family from the morning chores to the evening Scripture reading. Each detail of the setting and action is the result of painstaking research, each detail is pregnant with social and economic significance. Even though the film makes no attempt to be "entertaining" in the theatrical sense, each member of the classroom audience is drawn into the action of the picture, shares the experience of the colonial children on the screen. He observes how much of the colonial family's time is spent in securing the bare necessities of existence, food, shelter, raiment. He notices the dominant position of the family hearthside in the social life of the family. By comparison with his own environment he realizes how much industrial and technological advances have contributed to the elimination of drudgery and the broadening of social activity. Questions in the teacher's handbook which accompanies the film bring the concepts of "progress" into sharp focus.

"What things did the colonials make at home which we usually buy ready made?"

"What three devices now perform the functions of the colonial fireplace?"

"Do you suppose unemployment was a problem in colonial New England? Why not?"

Primitive Life And Economics

And again, a comparison of the film on the tribal life of the African pygmy with the film on the life of the Mangbetu is fruitful in demonstrating the difference between a culture solely concerned with the basic problems of human existence and a higher, though still primitive, culture which finds time for artistic expression. The pygmies produce nothing but poison and ivory, often trading valuable elephant tusks to the Mangbetu for a single bunch of bananas. The Mangbetu in turn sell the ivory at normal market prices to the Belgian Government. It then becomes apparent to the pupils that the difference between the market price of ivory and the price of bananas allows the Mangbetu a permanent home, leisure time in which to practice his elaborate tribal dances, cover the walls of his home with picturesque geometrical designs, carve those stylized figurines of ivory that have challenged a whole school of contemporary European art.

How completely student audiences share the experience depicted on the instructional screen is indicated by this incident which occurred after an Elgin, Ill., primary grade class had been shown the film, "Children of Mexico," which featured the daily routine of an appealing Mexican youngster named Mateo. The class had been asked to bring in all the material on Mexico they could find. One pupil brought in a clipping referring to the expropriation of American oil holdings under the Cardenas regime and offered it with the remark that his father had said that the United States might have to go to war over the incident. This news seemed to effect one solemn youngster deeply, for he was visibly shaken. "I wouldn't like that," he said, "I might have to shoot Mateo."

Saves Time

The content of these films and the other films that make up the "human geography," or social studies, series was determined, not by the strictures of an artificial plot, but by the fundamentals which underly every human group, primitive or hypercivilized. In the films these fundamentals are highlighted against a background of their natural environment. Thus the student is exposed to an experience of the total social situation. A verbal exposition could hardly hope to achieve the same results within several times the same amount of time. This power of the film to pack within the space of two or three reels material that might otherwise fill volumes educators call "compression."

Thus, educators may now look forward to the day when the "canned film" in the school film library may make up a storehouse of concrete human experience to which pupils may be exposed at will. Through the use of instructional sound films, the process of democratic education may be perceptibly speeded up. A knowledge of the scientific concepts basic to this technological age and of the fundamentals of social living may not have to wait upon the development of the student's own experience and his mastery of the traditional tools of learning—words, numbers, and the symbols of natural science. And because of the film's unique power to overcome inertia and stimulate interest, the student's mastery of these tools, which he will after all have to use in his post-educational communication with his fellow men, may be advanced.

This is the last of three articles.

Another illustration from the publication "The Schools in Wartime," reviewed today on this page. It heads the table of contents and bears no caption, although it might easily take as its caption the chapter heading, "The Schools Under Fire."

Erpi Classroom Films, Inc.

Contributing to the experience children gain through their study of a unit on Colonial life in Early America is an instructional film like this one, "Colonial Children." In this film the life of an American Colonial family from the morning chores to the evening Scripture reading is depicted.

Home Study Course In Basic English

A course of 50 articles and lessons in Basic English, the pocket international language, to be printed on the Education Page begins next Tuesday, September 30, and will run twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, through March 21.

These articles and lessons are short, swift, and practical. They should prove not only a start toward learning an international language, but also a tool whereby English-speaking persons can clarify and make more accurate their own use of language. The lessons, which form the major portion of the series, will include some discussion of syntax, the use of words, and vocabulary building. They are written by Ellen Walpole, a recognized authority in this field.

Public Service Broadcasts

Transcriptions of several hundred public service broadcasts are now available to schools, clubs, and other groups in the Rocky Mountain region through a Transcription Library Service, established by the Extension Division of the University of Colorado under the general supervision of the Rocky Mountain Radio Council. The Library includes about 150 transcriptions of Rocky Mountain Radio Council broadcasts, and will also include all of the CBS "School of the Air" programs for 1940-1941 and about 50 selected NBC programs. For more complete information, write to Rocky Mountain Radio Council, 21 East 18th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

Ohio State News Letter

Plays for Schools

The September and opening issue of "Plays," a new drama magazine for young people, contains 16 plays and radio scripts with a wide variety of subjects celebrating Columbus Day, the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, the forming of our Constitution, and others. Some of the plays stress the principles of good citizenship and make clear the privileges and responsibilities of Democracy and the American way of life; many are designed for sheer entertainment. Unique and highly informative are the Vocabulary Builders—five-minute sketches dramatizing the origin of currently popular references from Classical Mythology, such as Achilles' Heel, Pyrrhic Victory, Trojan Horse, etc.

Future issues of "Plays" will contain plays suitable for commemorating the numerous specialized civic, communal, and national holidays. A multitude of educational observances like Book, Fire Prevention, and Safety Weeks will be specially dramatized. Other plays will deal with important historical and current events; episodes from the lives of great men—statesmen, scientists, inventors, authors; as well as important chapters in the building of our country.

"Plays" is published monthly September through June by Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass., at $3 a year, 30 cents a copy.

College Editors

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

The fifth annual fall executive council meeting of the Illinois College Press Association will be held at Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Saturday, Oct. 4, John Paul Jones, director of the association, has announced. More than 100 staff members of Illinois college newspapers will be present. The association is composed of 30 colleges in the State.

True Music Co-operative Not Competitive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arcadia, Pretoria

Harmony has a meaning which we musicians may especially appreciate, insomuch as it involves the constant application of thought in union with an appreciation of sound. Harmonious living is considered by some a state of being rather far removed from our present mental concept, but in musical experience we find we can apply melody and harmony immediately, or at any time, providing that in part it is a very definite symbol of happiness in association with life.

From this, one may draw the conclusion that music is co-operative and not competitive. The competitive spirit breaks down appreciation and understanding between musicians; and in consequence we find all over the world many working musicians out of tune with one another — which also means that many of the educative and progressive properties of their music are lost.

The architect has his draughtsmen, those who supply his material, his builders, and finally, his tenant. All these things go to the building of a fine house. Even so in music, we have our composers, publishers, interpreters and finally, listeners, and they all go into the making of something beautiful; but if one of these disobeys the rule of doing the right thing, then he spoils the perfection of that beautiful creation.

Victor Booth of the Royal Academy of Music, London, once said in a lecture: "Music is the idealization of the natural language of the emotions," meaning something imbued with spiritual nature. I believe that is true, but unless we are prepared to give, and live constantly that harmony which we would impart to others, we may consider ourselves failures as true musicians.

D. C.

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Hustling Brooklyn Dodgers Bring Their National League Flag Struggle to Hub

Durochermen Play Two Contests With the Braves

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Leo Durocher and his swashbuckling Brooklyn Dodgers bring their suspense-packed National League pennant struggle to Braves Field tomorrow—the same struggle which has had the entire nation reading the sport page and listening for baseball scores for more than a month. In this final week of the campaign, when each date on the schedule is crucial with a capital C, "Our Bums" will play two single games in a row here with the seventh-place Braves.

Having picked up half a game on the Cardinals yesterday, the Dodgers today remained idle with ears pinned to the radio. The Cards were playing a double-header with the Pirates at St. Louis.

Braves Easy

Durocher has had an easy time with the Braves this year. In 22 starts, Leo has emerged with 16 victories. Two of the meetings were ties, which explains why the series has stretched to 24 contests. At one stage the Brooks ran up a winning streak of six over the locals. Inability to stop the "Bums" has been one of the more disappointing phases of the season for Casey Stengel.

However, Durocher realizes as well as the next fellow that he will have no picnic in the Hub tomorrow and Thursday. The Braves may be low in the race, with no chance to rise in the games remaining, but there is a little matter of pride. And they make no secret of their anxiety to get on the same field with the Dodgers again.

Unpopular Club

As a matter of fact, the whole league would like to get another crack at the Brooks. Durocher's charges have made themselves very unpopular in recent weeks. If a poll could be taken among the ball players, there is no doubt that a one-sided majority would favor the Cardinals.

But, fortunately for Durocher, the schedule is on his side—very much so. After leaving Boston, Leo keeps two more dates with the lowly Phillies. And although the Phils wouldn't mind upsetting the apple cart either, they probably lack the balance to do it. If the Brooks fail to clinch the flag here, they are a cinch to do it in Phillie.

Deserve Flag

However, the average fan has little interest in the way a ball club wins its games. The main idea is to win them. So regardless of how the players feel about it, the populace is solidly behind the "Bums." The underdog for a number of years, the public would like to see Brooklyn's loyal rooters rewarded with a pennant.

Speaking of loyal rooters, as usual, a number of them will come to Boston for the series with the Braves. The Brooklyn Dodgers Victory Committee, whatever that means, has chartered three air transports for the trip. As it became known early today that seats in all three planes have been sold, it may be that one or two more planes will be added before the hour of departure.

* * *

Assuming that the Dodgers will be "in" by Friday night, fans will toss a victory dinner at the Granada that evening. The Dodgers will be present to accept awards and gifts from their admirers.

* * *

Stengel played Bama Rowell in center field yesterday at the Polo Grounds. That gave Bama a complete tour of the picket line. He probably will be out there when the 1942 season opens.

* * *

A reader on the Pacific coast informs us that Nanny Fernandez, the recent Braves' purchase, is trying both second and third bases at San Francisco. With Eddie Miller around, the rookie can hardly expect to stay at short after joining the locals.

* * *

Fernandez, incidentally, is of Spanish descent and was born in Wilmington, Calif. He attended Banning High School in Wilmington, where he starred in baseball, track and basketball. He was a miler and a good one. His father is a lumberman. The boy's hobby is golf.

Merely a Friendly Gesture

By a Staff Photographer

Leo Durocher (left) and Casey Stengel

With a pennant in sight, Leo Durocher brings his Brooklyn Dodgers to Boston tomorrow for the opener of a two-game series with the Braves. Leo has been pushing Stengel around all year and Casey would like nothing better than to regain some of his lost prestige in this series. They look friendly enough here, but all friendship ceases once the teams take the field.

New England Gridirons Speed Up Practice Work

New England's gridirons are humming with activity as Saturday opens the football season in earnest for many teams. Perhaps the one team that will ease up in its practice scrimmages early is Boston College, as the Eagles leave tomorrow for their important game with Tulane in New Orleans. Coach Denny Myers has been running the boys through exacting signal drills brushing up on the rough edges that showed up against St. Anselm's.

Whether Boston College can continue its undefeated streak that now runs back to 1939 is a question. A team that has had so much success is likely to take on an "overconfident" air. Take Cornell's great eleven of last year, for an example. Coming into a late season game with a comparably weak Dartmouth team last year the Big Red aggregation had swept everything aside like so much dust. Everyone knows what happened to the mighty Cornell team. It was played off its feet by an inspired Dartmouth eleven. The score in the records books reads: Dartmouth 3, Cornell 0. And thus down to defeat went a team that had become overconfident.

Coach Myers, like all other coaches, are aware of such happenings and every effort is being made at the Heights to impress upon the boys that Tulane is no push over.

* * *

Dartmouth, after learning that Bob McLaughry was through as a Green football player, had another setback yesterday when it was announced that Dale Bartholomew, senior fullback, would not be able to start against Norwich on Saturday. Coach Tuss McLaughry, however, worked the Green squad hard yesterday with forward-passing plays coming in for the most attention. The boys who had much success in tossing the ball to waiting receivers were Ray Wolfe, Ted Arico, Bud Kast, and Tom Douglas. Reports that Norwich is not the setup this year that it used to be has caused the Dartmouth coaches to stress defense.

* * *

With still a week to go before the Crimson makes its 1941 football bow with Penn encouraging word comes out of the Harvard practice sessions. After a long drill climaxed by a 45-minute rugged scrimmage yesterday Coach Dick Harlow expressed his satisfaction with the line work. A slight mishap to Chub Peabody, first-string guard, may keep him on the sidelines for a few days, but other than that the squad is in excellent condition. Hank Vander Eb, expert place kicker, was out yesterday testing the accuracy of his toe. Inasmuch as he has a part time job Eb won't be able to practice regularly, but he will be available to do place kicking on Saturdays.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley has had his ups and downs so far this year and yesterday was one of those "up" days. Reporting for practice was John Kulis, a back from Miller Falls. Pat plans to put him into the quarterback slot, a position which has had the coaches undecided up until the appearance of Kulis.

* * *

Amherst and Bates are putting on the finishing touches this week for their game at Amherst on Saturday. Coach Ducky Pond of the Maine eleven has decided upon his starting line-up with James and Marshall, ends; Shea and N. Johnson, tackles; McDonald and Sigsbee, guards; Sturgis, center; Perment, Flanagan, D. Johnson, and Walker, backs.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

President Frick Says Sale Up To Nugent Decision

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, sent word to John B. "Jack" Kelly that Gerry Nugent alone has the right to sell the Phillies.

Kelly, director of civilian physical training under the defense program, heads a syndicate whose offer to buy the Phillies was turned down by Nugent, President of the club, and who, with Mrs. Nugent, controls the majority of the 5,000 outstanding shares. Kelly said he had forwarded a copy of the syndicate's offer to Frick.

"I've seen Kelly's offer," Frick declared. "But it's not within my jurisdiction to say whether Nugent should accept it or not. We cannot force Nugent to sell. It's his ball club and strictly his business if and when he wants to sell. The National League would be interested only if the club franchise was dropped in our laps, as was the case when Judge Fuchs stepped out as head of the Boston Braves."

"Until I talk things over with the people I'm representing, I can make no further comment in the matter," Kelly said.

N. E. Baseball

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—New England will stage the first of five 1942 regional semi-pro baseball tournaments, following the State tourneys and leading up to the national championship event. Dates for the New England tourney were set for Sept. 6 to 11 today, following a Conference here between Ray Dumont, head of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress, and Ralph E. Miller of Portland, Maine, New England commissioner.

The winners of State tournaments at Portland, N. H., Windsor, Vt., Woonsocket, R. I., Hartford, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., will compete and the regional tourney will be held in one of those cities.

Hyannis Drops Football

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Connecticut Teachers College football team will have to wait a week longer than it had planned to open its season this fall. Coach Jim Kaiser announced today that Hyannis (Mass.) Teachers College, slated to open the local season Oct. 3, had dropped football.

Authorities at the Bay State institution had notified him, said Kaiser, that the draft and the attraction of lucrative jobs in defense industry had proven too much for them.

Sports Around The Hub

Hockey Problem

In only three weeks or so there will be ice again in the Boston Arena, which brings up the question of whether or not the Olympics will ice another hockey team this winter. According to the latest word from headquarters, there will be a team, but whether it will be similar to last year's outfit or whether they will even have a league to play in is conjectural.

To take the second angle first, the action of certain Canadian provinces in barring hockey players from the United States this winter may mean a curtailment, if not a cessation of play, in the Eastern League, in which the Olympics was a member last year. The league, however, is not accepting that act as final and is making preparations for its season, even to the inclusion of a new team in the circuit—Johnstown, Pa. If the league does not operate, the Olympics may be forced to play in another loop, such as the Provincial League in which they appeared two seasons ago. If worst comes to worst and no established league is available, do not be surprised if the Olympics form their own circuit with eastern Canadian teams.

The personnel of the team will be drastically changed from last year. Vic Polich has again agreed to come to Boston to take his place in the nets, and Cliff Thompson will again be at defense. But there the resemblance to last year's outfit nearly stops. Gone will be veterans Frankie Spain, Junie Allen and Junie Stubbs. Ty Andersen may not play, as rumor has it that he is being considered for the job as manager at Atlantic City, where he used to play and where he was a great favorite for many years. Danny Sullivan is due to be inducted into the service almost any day now, and Paul Guibord has repeated his determination not to play any more hockey. This could go on, but enough sad news for the present.

* * *

Advertising Club of Boston will hold its Four-Club golf tournament at Woodland, Friday, Sept. 26 . . . John Bernardi and Frank Wilson took the pro-greenskeeper foursome title at Brae Burn yesterday and with it the John Shanahan memorial shield . . . The Marblehead High School grid team leaves tomorrow for Massilon, Ohio, to play the school team coached last year by Paul Brown, now head coach of Ohio State. The game will be played Friday night.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Dudra	24	3	9	0	3	.375
Cooney	496	51	141	0	28	.323
Hassett	390	57	118	0	31	.305
West	467	63	128	13	65	.274
Rowell	479	49	127	6	58	.265
Waner	317	39	84	2	43	.265
Sisti	526	72	139	1	44	.264
Moore	386	48	102	5	44	.264
Miller	571	54	137	6	65	.240
Gremp	75	7	18	0	10	.240
Masi	172	17	39	3	19	.227
Demaree	143	22	33	2	16	.224
Roberge	187	12	33	0	14	.216
Berres	272	21	56	1	19	.206
Montgomery	52	4	10	0	4	.192

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	434	120	176	36	118	.406
Cronin	505	98	161	16	95	.319
Fox	263	40	81	0	28	.308
Foxx	485	86	143	19	104	.295
Finney	481	82	140	4	53	.291
Peacock	251	27	72	0	28	.287
Tabor	474	59	133	15	100	.281
Di Maggio	544	113	151	7	49	.278
Doerr	481	66	133	14	82	.274
Pytlak	327	35	90	1	35	.267
Spence	199	22	47	2	26	.236
Newsome	213	27	48	2	16	.225
Flair	9	0	2	0	0	.222
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First three in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Williams, Red Sox	137	434	120	176	.406
Travis, Senators	145	584	103	209	.358
Di Maggio, Yankees	137	530	118	184	.354
Reiser, Dodgers	135	530	116	180	.340
Cooney, Braves	130	438	81	141	.322
Hack, Cubs	148	575	109	183	.318

Dick Harlow Thinks Eagles Will Be Defeated Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The weekly football meetings between Boston writers and the coaches of the local college grid teams got under way again yesterday at the Parker House with about 30 persons attending. This marks the third straight year that these meetings have been held. Even though the football season is almost in full swing, many of the writers are still with the baseball clubs while some of the coaches found it impossible to attend.

* * *

Harvard was represented in full force, with Head Coach Dick Harlow leading the way for Floyd Stahl, Earl Brown, Al McCoy, and Henry Lamar. Harlow began his remarks by declaring that he thinks Boston College will be defeated by Tulane in New Orleans this week end, and he addressed his remarks expressly to Head Coach Denny Myers of the Eagles.

* * *

"The set-up is all wrong this year," he declared. "A year ago everyone hoped that B. C. could hold Tulane to one or two touchdowns. Now everyone is looking for a 21-0 score for Boston College. Tulane knows that, and will be out to take advantage of that psychological edge. In addition the local lads will have to beat Generals July and August in the weather conditions, and that is no mean feat." Myers was in complete agreement, nodding his head as Harlow spoke."

* * *

As for Harvard, Dick is apprehensive over the opener with Penn a week from Saturday in Philadelphia. "Everyone on the Penn team was supposed to be drafted into the Army or to have volunteered for some branch of the service," he said. "Over in Cambridge we were pretty happy about that. But it seems now that Penn is going to field a veteran team, and that will mean trouble for us. Harvard's first team is coming along nicely and is an improvement over last year. Our first line is shaping up well, and Burgy Ayres will be able to play about 10 minutes of the opening contest. Several of the backs, including Lee and McNicol, are doing good jobs, but we still have a lot of work to do."

* * *

Denny Myers was satisfied with the way B. C. scored touchdowns last Saturday, but he considered the blocking especially bad. "There is no doubt about the ability of our boys to run in the open field," he said. "They had to run well because they were all alone. No one was blocking downfield, but we hope to straighten that out this week. The team is in pretty good shape. Mazmicki, Currivan, and Holovak will all be able to play. We haven't been licked yet, and we won't be until after Saturday afternoon, if then. This game means a lot to us. If we get by it, we ought to win some more." Denny was joined at the meeting by his assistants, Carl Brumbaugh and Harry Marr.

* * *

Lew Manly and Jimmy Dunn were there for Tufts and Northeastern, respectively. Both face opening games this Saturday, with Manly host to Bowdoin and Dunn playing Vermont at Brookline. The Jumbos will be trying out several newcomers who are filling gaps left by graduated veterans, so Lew is not too confident of the outcome. Dunn says he has the best team since he has been at Northeastern, and if his starting 11 men can play 60 minutes of football, his advice is to listen for the Husky howl.

* * *

Pat Hanley of Boston University was unable to be present, but was represented by his aides, Walt Holmer and Russ Peterson. According to Holmer, Pat is working on the eligibility status of two backs, Johnny Murphy and Chick Morris, and if they are able to play this fall, the Terriers will be a better ball club than they were a year ago. B. U., incidentally, will play another game scrimmage with Providence College at Nickerson Field this Saturday. The game will be closed to the public.

Bieber in Active Army

WINNIPEG (CP) — Andy Bieber, plunging halfback with Winnipeg Blue Bombers, Western Canada Rugby champions for the past four years, has joined Canada's active army as a lieutenant with the Royan Winnipeg Rifles.

No Reserves At Wesleyan Says Fesler

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—On the say so of Wesley Fesler, starting his first season as head football coach, Wesleyan is going to have "one very good team."

That is for the opening game against Brown at Providence, R. I., on Saturday. After that? Well, barring mishaps, Fesler thinks the Cardinals will "do all right."

And, if there are men out? It's going to be just too bad—for Wesleyan and Wes, who was an all-America end at Ohio State and has spent the past few years assisting Dick Harlow at Harvard.

"There just aren't any reserves for the backfield and only a few capable ones in the line," he explains.

Under Handicap

Being new here and knowing little about most of Wesleyan's opposition, Fesler is starting under somewhat of a handicap. But he isn't complaining; in fact, he never does.

All he asks is that his team go out to win games. If the eleven goes down, that'll be all right too, as long as it goes down fighting.

Fesler is building his "one very good team" around Capt. Jim Carrier, 204-pound triple-threat back from Mountain Lake, N. J., a one-man gang, who, Wes claims, is good enough to play for "any college, anywhere."

Another Veteran

Teaming with Carrier in the backfield is another veteran, Doug MacKelcan, of Maplewood, N. J. This pair stood out on last fall's disappointing eleven, which won but three of its eight games.

Dick Hickey, of Springfield, Mass., and Gordon Heaton, of Garden City, N. Y., round out the varsity backfield.

George Morrill, of Westbrook, and sophomore Bill Blelock, of Litchfield, will handle the flanks; Herman Hessenbruch, 225-pound sophomore from Wynnewood, Pa., and Bob Laggren, of Tenafly, N. J., have won the tackle berths; Burt Vander Clute, Valley Stream, N. Y., and Walt Bedient, Branford, will be the guards and sophomore Jack Medd, Stoney Brook, N. Y., anchors the line at center.

Fesler has a few others, here and there, period.

Harlow System

He has been drilling his charges on the intricate system which Harlow uses at Harvard and has inserted a few variations of his own.

Once the Brown pressure is ended, the Cardinals meet in order, Bowdoin, University of Connecticut, Haverford, Amherst, Coast Guard Academy, Williams and Trinity.

Women's State Qualifiers

Mrs. Warren Beard, Chas River	38	37—75
Mrs. Donald McClusky, Worcester	38	44—82
Mrs. John Grew, Dedham	43	41—84
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester	40	45—85
Anne Gormley, Brae Burn	42	44—86
Rose O'Neil, Vesper	43	43—86
Margaret Jackson, Chas River	46	42—88
Alice Belanger, United Shoe	43	46—89
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley	47	42—89
Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, Concord	44	45—89
Cynthia Richardson, Highland	43	46—89
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Chas River	41	49—90
Nancy Bailey, Marshfield	45	45—90
Dorothy Sullivan, Chas River	44	47—91
Rosemond Vahey, Minute Man	45	46—91
Nancy Sutherland, Walpole	44	47—91
Helen Borgan, Brae Burn	43	48—91
Mrs. H. W. School, Jr., Charles River	47	44—91
Margaret Curtis, Essex	42	50—92
Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Dedham	44	49—93
Mrs. George R. Norby, Green Hill	48	45—93
Bess Elliott, Brae Burn	45	49—94
Mrs. William Howard, Wellesley	48	46—94
Mrs. William M. Austin, The Country Club	47	47—94
Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe	45	49—94
Mrs. C. C. Vaughan, Riverside	45	49—94
Mrs. Wayne Billins, Worcester	48	46—94
Leone Prouty, Furnace Brook	47	48—95
Mrs. John Amory, Myopia	47	48—95
Mrs. A. C. Buffum, Winchester	48	47—95
Adelaide Homer, Winchester	49	46—95
Martha Wiswall, Wellesley	46	50—96

Heavy Tackles for Huskies

Northeastern will not be lacking in weight at the tackle spots against Vermont on Saturday, for Coach Jimmy Dunn announced this morning that the 205-pound Dorchester pair of veteran Ed Jensen and sophomore Tad Krajewski would open against the Catamounts.

Jensen has been one of the surprises of the year, even though he established himself last year as a sophomore. The former Mechanic Arts captain was very much of a game player last year, with his practice showings only mediocre.

Improved Attitude

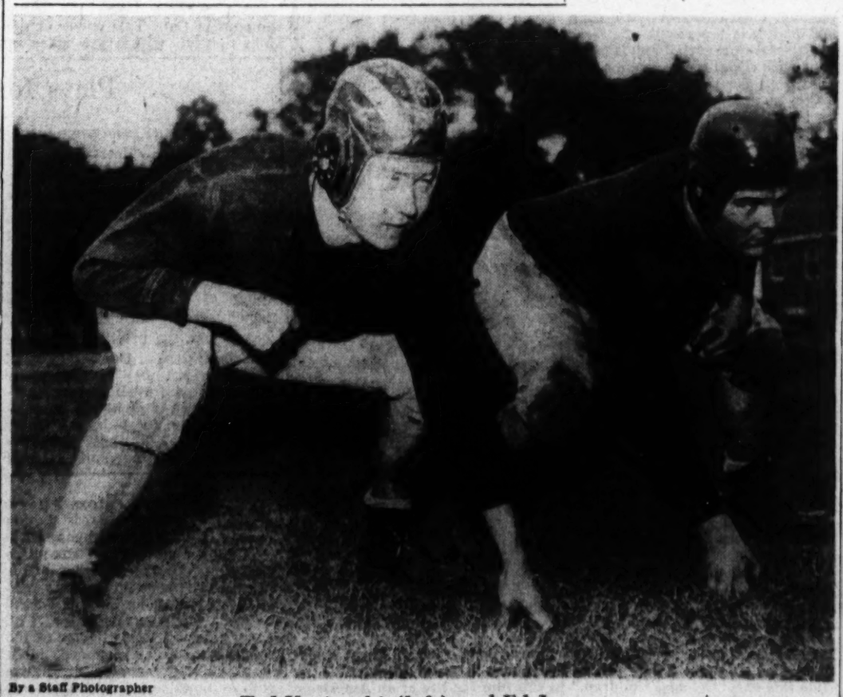
This fall, however, Ed has worked his head off in practice, drawing the praise of the coaches night after night. His improved practice attitude is typical of the whole squad this year, and Coach Dunn is certain that the spirit will be reflected in the results of the games.

Krajewski, a three-year veteran at Boston Latin, was a regular tackle on the freshman team last fall and has been a first-stringer ever since he drew on a varsity suit. Tad's appearance is deceiving. His pink round face is made to look even more rotund by a close whiffle haircut, and he doesn't look as if he could get off a dime.

Belies Baby Face

Tad can, however. He's one of the fastest men in the line, hits with a sturdiness that belies his baby face, and works every minute he's in the ball game. Among other things he knows that his old coach, Charlie Fitzgerald, will be following him with interest, and old Latin Schoolers hate to let Fitzie down.

Dunn is not yet sure of the rest of his line-up, with the guard spot still giving him trouble.



By a Staff Photographer

Tad Krajewski (left) and Ed Jensen

These two starting tackles for Northeastern against Vermont at Kent Street, Brookline, Saturday, total 410 pounds of weight to help the Huskies on defense.

Times Seem Changed Little In Women's State Golf Play

BULLETIN

Mrs. William Beard of Charles River, the medalist, playing even better golf than when she captured the medal round yesterday with a 75, today defeated Helen Morgan of Brae Burn 7 and 5 in the Massachusetts women's golf tournament at Winchester. Other early results:

First Round

Cynthia Richardson, Highland, defeated Mrs. Wayne Billings, Worcester, 4 and 3.

Rose O'Neil, Vesper, defeated Mrs. George R. Norby, Green Hill, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Charles River, defeated Leone Prouty, Furnace Brook, 8 and 7.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Times have not changed a great deal in women's Massachusetts golf the last seven years. In the case of a few individuals, yes; in general, no. That much may be deduced from scores in the qualifying round of the belated state championship which was played yesterday at the Winchester Country Club. In the championship of 1934 on the same course the top qualifying score was 96, at which four contestants tied for three of the 32 places. Yesterday the top qualifying score was the same 96, at which six tied for one place.

The fact that 96 was good for only one place this year, as contrasted to only one 96 being eliminated in the play-off in 1934, would bespeak some progress if it were not the fact that the championship on the same course seven years ago was played the first week in June, on heavy fairways; whereas yesterday the fairways were somewhat on the browned and hardened side, and the girls never had conditions more in their favor in respect to wind and weather.

Eleven Broke 90

Seven years ago 11 broke 90 at Winchester. Yesterday it was exactly the same story. The chief difference was that whereas the medalist of 1934, Deborrah Verry, had an 80, which then was a record for this title tournament for a decade, the best yesterday was the 75 by Mrs. Warren Beard, smashing all previous records in the Massachusetts championship and adding new laurels to the escutcheon of the girl who went to the turn in 34 against Mrs. Betty Newell in the national championship at The Country Club two weeks ago, followed the next week by a superlative 72 at Trapelo.

Mrs. Beard led the field yesterday by seven strokes, which tends to put somewhat in eclipse the highly commendable 82 of Mrs. Donald K. McClusky, daughter of Willie Ogg, the Worcester Country Club professional, three strokes under the second best of 1934 returned by Mrs. John Grew, who this time handed in an 84 that was a stroke better than she did seven years ago, notwithstanding that this season she had devoted most of her times to horses, rather than golf. She saved herself by grand putting. "If I hadn't putted," she confessed, "I'd have been a million. My long game was a succession of hooks and slices."

Over Five Once

As for Mrs. Beard and her glorious 75 on a course that is taxing for the women, it was a case of better distance than she's ever had before in one of these state championships, plus accuracy in all departments of play. Only once did she go over 5, that a 6 at the seventh, where she was trapped.

Nine of the 1934 qualifiers made the match play grade this time, a pretty good record considering that only 16 of yesterday's qualifiers played on the Winchester course in 1934. The nine were Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Grew and Rosamond Vahey, all past winners, Mrs. Beard three times, Miss Vahey twice; Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., winner five times; Margaret Curtis, winner four times; Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Mrs. Willard Howard and two more ex-champions, Mrs. William Austin and Mrs. D. M. Belcher. Miss Curtis, be it added, won her first state title in 1901. Someone asked her what happened in 1900, the first state championship, won by Miss Grace Keyes. "I was in school," said she.

Mrs. Belcher was the happiest of all, probably, for she knew she had been playing better golf this summer than for a long time and was a little afraid that on her home course, after this seasonal uplift in her game, she might go astray and not qualify. Instead, she turned in a snappy 85. Mrs. Austin, winner of the title some years back at Salem, also had reason to feel pretty good, even with a 94, for she had played few times this year. Harriot Curtis, winner of the national title in 1906 and the state in 1920, had the reverse story, for with a new putting style she had been sinking all sorts all summer and yesterday she could do nothing but three-putt, in addition to which she got into a poor lie at the short ninth and wound up with a 9, as did Mrs. R. G. Stone from the same cause.

Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., was another who was deeply disappointed, for a week ago she was playing her best and yesterday everything went wrong, for 102. Mrs. E. C. Stone, a past title winner, was out by a stroke, and all because at the 17th, after a nice par at the 16th, she drove into a bad lie, hit her second into deep grass and simply couldn't get out, as she expressed it.

The course was shortened appreciably, by playing the ladies' tees on some holes and the most advanced of the men's tees on several others. Nevertheless, the extent in which distance counts in modern golf hardly could have been better exemplified than on the long 13th, approximately 500 yards as they played it, for on this hole, with its rather severe bunkering for the tee shot, and its uphill approach, there were one 10, three 9's, sixteen 8's, twenty-five 7's, twenty-six 6's and only five 5's.

On the 190-yard 11th there were only six 3's among the first 48 to finish, whereas on the 9th, from a shortened tee, there were 21 3's and one 2; on the still shorter 14th, eighteen 3's and four deuces and on the sixth, thirteen 3's. Mrs. Prunaret had the sole distinction of registering two deuces, ninth and fourteenth. There was a dearth of caddies yesterday for the same reason and doubling up was the motto of the day.

Braves

Yesterday

First Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rucker cf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Witek 2b	4	1	1	1	4	5	1
Ott lf	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Young 1b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barna rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Dea c	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Jurges ss	3	0	1	2	2	1	0
Davis 3b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Hubbell p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	3	9	10	27	16	4
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	2	1	1	1	2	0
Cooney 1b	4	0	2	2	7	1	0
Waner rf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	1
Rowell cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Roberge 2b	3	0	1	1	3	4	0
Berres c	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
*Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Hassett	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	9	24	10	1

*Batted for Berres in ninth. †Batted for Salvo in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3

Runs batted in, Waner 2, Miller, Rucker, Jurges, Ott. Two-base hit, Ott. Sacrifices, Hubbell, Roberge. Double plays, Witek, Jurges and Young; Jurges and Witek; Jurges, Witek and Young. Left on bases, New York 6, Boston 8. Bases on balls, by Hubbell 2, by Salvo 4. Struck out, by Hubbell 6, by Salvo 3. Passed ball, O'Dea. Time, 2h. 7m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Goetz and Dunn.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	14	1	0
Waner rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Miller ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dudra 2b	3	0	2	3	2	3	0
Rowell cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lamanna cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
West lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Roberge 2b-ss	2	1	1	1	0	4	0
Masi c	3	0	1	2	4	1	1
Errickson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	2	6	8	27	15	2
NEW YORK							
Bartell ss	4	1	3	3	2	3	0
Witek 2b	4	0	2	2	3	3	0
McCarthy 1b	5	0	1	1	10	1	0
Barna rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Danning c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Arnovich lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Gordon cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis 3b	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
†Young	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Koslo p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
‡Ott	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	1	10	10	27	13	0

*Batted for Errickson in seventh. †Batted for Davis in ninth. ‡Batted for Koslo in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, McCarthy, Dudra, Masi. Two-base hits, Dudra, Masi. Double play, Davis and McCarthy. Left on base, New York 11, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Koslo 6, by Javery 3. Struck out, by Koslo 3, by Errickson 3, by Javery. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 6 innings; off Javery, 3 in 3 innings. Winning pitcher, Javery. Time, 2h. 4m. Umpires, Goetz, Dunn and Magerkurth. Attendance 5,626.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

American League

Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York.

Seattle Club Captures Pacific Coast League Pennant After Being Fourth on June 14

Sacramento, Hollywood And San Diego Also in Play-Off

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With the co-operation of a helpless Los Angeles baseball team in the final stages of the Coast League race, the Seattle Rainiers came through last week end to cop the title.

This, despite the fact that the club from the Northwest languished in fourth place June 14, 15 games behind the leading Sacramento Solons.

The club, sparked by Manager Bill Skiff, turned on the heat in the last three months and showed Coast baseball fans how this game of baseball is played.

Many fans, however, point out that the Seattle climb largely was possible by many weak clubs who were unable to put up any resistance and that when the Rainiers met such clubs as the Solons and the San Diego Padres they were not the same smoothly functioning, championship club.

Be that as it may, they stopped the Coast League race and are worthy of respect accompanying that feat.

Hectic Contest

This was undoubtedly one of the most hectic Coast League contests in many, many years. Now, the play-off between the first four clubs—Seattle, Sacramento, San Diego, and Hollywood—must be finished.

The team that takes first honors in this wins $5,000. The second-place club takes $2,500, while teams lopped off in the first rounds get $1,250 each.

For winning the Coast League pennant, Seattle obtained $2,500.

* * *

Don't look now, folks, but that man—Old Man Pigskin—is here again, and there's no denying it.

Collegiate football makes its official local debut Friday night at the Los Angeles Coliseum when the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins meet Washington State.

Coach Babe Horrell and his staff are doing everything within their power to avoid a repetition of last year's game when the Cougars trounced them 34-26. Horrell has shown his team motion pictures of their last meeting with the Washington State lads and a careful study of the plays have been made. Horrell feels that his new QT formation might reverse the 1940 score.

U. S. C. vs. Oregon State

The team on the other side of town, the University of Southern California, is equally active in preparation for its meeting the next afternoon with Oregon State. The Trojans, likewise, have hopes of improving the result of their last game with this team when a scoreless tie was played.

Coach Sam Barry put his teams through a full-time game last week end behind locked gates in order to get a true picture of their strength this year. He already has his first string team pretty well decided upon, but berths on the second and third elevens still are wide open for likely candidates.

Earlier last week, the first stringer played the subs in a game of 10-minute quarters and came out on the heavy end of a 52-0 score. Barry, naturally, is much concerned about his reserves and is leaving no stone unturned to bolster their strength.

Pre-Season Banquet

Trojan alumni will meet with the War Horse gridders Tuesday night for the annual pre-season banquet, according to Athletic Director Bill Hunter.

* * *

Of course there is nothing new in heaping laurels upon the brow of one Robert Riggs, a racket wielder par excellence, but his performance this last week in the Pacific Southwest tennis just bears us out in past praise.

None can say that Senor Riggs is the most colorful player on the courts today—far from it—but he is without a doubt the best.

When he hits the court and the first service is made, Bobby launches a decisive, earnest game performed with clock-like precision. He knows what he has to do with the racket and the little white ball and he sets out to do it. Determination, is the word to use in describing him.

Lad to Watch

A flurry of excitement rose from the stands at the Los Angeles Tenis Club early last week when an unknown, George Richards, emerged from obscurity and landed in the semifinals where he met Frankie Kovacs. In their game, Richards gave Kovacs plenty of trouble in the early stages, but soon the more experienced "clown prince of tennis" hit his stride and won. At any rate, when Richards plays again, fans will show infinitely more interest in him. He's a lad to watch.

* * *

Sport Spurts: Hollywood's baseball team left 74 runners stranded in 65 innings a week ago . . . Bob Waterfield, a big sophomore from Van Nuys, should help the Bruin gridders out this season . . . Now that Seattle has clinched the Coast League horsehide pennant, fans are wondering if the Angels can escape the cellar. **A. S., 3d**

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Fernandez Coming East

According to advice from San Francisco, the Giants were interested in Nanny Fernandez, the Seals' talented young shortstop. The New York club sent Hank deBerry west to look him over and Bill Terry, by telephone, asked Charley Graham not to sell the boy until the Giants had had a chance to bid. But the 'Frisco owner got tired of waiting for another call. Perhaps Terry didn't have a nickel. At any rate, Fernandez now belongs to the Braves.

A West Coast critic describes the young shortstop as "the most inspirational member of the Seal roster, who by dint of sheer determination developed himself into the hardest right-hand hitter in the league."

Should Be Ready

Fernandez joined the San Francisco team out of Yakima (Wash.) in the Western International League, shortly after the start of the 1940 campaign. At the end of the Pacific Coast League schedule he sported a good .304 average at bat. This year his development is one of the big stories out that way, and although somewhat erratic in the field, should make the jump to the majors in one try.

Among other things, Fernandez is durable. He is known as the iron man of the circuit, which is something to crow about in an organization that annually plays close to 180 games—particularly when a man covers the difficult short field territory. At the 162-game mark Nanny held a leadership of 210 base hits and had a .325 batting average. Whatever frightened the Giants must have escaped the Braves.

Have Miller

Just where the Boston club will play Fernandez is a mystery. In Eddie Miller they already have one of the best shortstops in the majors, and only for a very attractive offer would Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel part with him. As Miller has not had a good year at the plate, fat offers are not apt to be forthcoming. It would seem, therefore, that the San Francisco rookie's immediate future in the National League depends on his ability to move to another position—possibly third base or second.

Among the sweet words which have drifted East on Fernandez have been heard an occasional whisper of a weakness. Some say that the boy is still a couple of years away from the majors in the field—that he'll blow your hat off with a sensational play in the first inning, but blow the game on an easy chance in the ninth.

A Touching Piece

Incidentally, one 'Frisco critic goes to the bother of feeling sorry for Fernandez because "the promotion (to the Braves) wasn't so very much and the only worse thing that could have happened to him would be joining the Phillies or the Washington Senators."

The touching piece further states that "it seems to us a talented young ball player like Fernandez should be consulted before he is bound to a new employer. Suppose he doesn't want to work for the Braves, the Phillies, the Senators, or St. Louis Browns, perennial tail-enders in the majors with such a low rating that some of the good minor-league teams could possibly lick them? . . .

"We live for the day when a stubborn lad of independent thought will confound the baseball world by refusing to quit his happy home in San Francisco . . . for the dubious honor of playing for a congenital last-place 'major' outfit."

This particular critic, apparently, has a lot to learn about what goes on East of 'Frisco. He would be amazed, no doubt, to discover that the Braves take better financial care of their players than some of the contending clubs. How often do you hear of a man holding out on Bob Quinn?

True, the Braves have not been favored with unlimited financial support in their building campaign, but they take care of their ball players. Ask any man who ever worked for Bob Quinn. No, Fernandez will not be handicapped, financially or otherwise, when he comes East next spring.

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Herman
-FRANKS-
...HE HAS SHARED THE CATCHING BURDEN WITH OWEN SINCE BABE PHELPS QUIT THE DODGERS IN JUNE
Pap
AP Features

Dodgers Would Have Top World Series Pitchers

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—On the record, Brooklyn must be conceded to have the best pitching staff of any of the three clubs still concerned with the playing of the World Series starting a week from tomorrow at Yankee Stadium.

Whether the Flatbushers actually do have a tonier staff than either their National League rivals, the St. Louis Cardinals, or the American League champs, the Yankees, is something to argue over. The writer, frankly, is inclined to think that the Cardinal corps, with its several crack left-handers, might stand a better chance of checking the Yankee sluggers than the Dodgers' right-hand aces would have. But that is a matter of opinion, and there is nothing in the figures to make it stand up.

What the book actually shows is that Brooklyn boasts two 21-game winners in Whitlow Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. That is supposed to be the hallmark of a champion—two 20-game winners; or, rather, it was supposed to have been until the Yankees ran away from the American League this year with a set of practically anonymous pitchers.

Yankee Leaders

That is, of course, the most amazing thing about this Yankee club. Its two leading pitchers are Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez, each with 15 victories, and after that the list quickly tails off to Marius Russo, with 13 wins, and three others, whose names don't come easily to mind, with nine apiece.

The Cardinals, by a truly remarkable coincidence, are fighting Brooklyn right to the last gasp with a staff almost as "ace-less" as that of the Yankees. They have a couple of 17-game winners in Ernie White and Lon Warneke, a 13-gamer in Mort Cooper, an 11-gamer in Harry Gumbert, and a back-yard full of brilliant youngsters.

So Higbe and Wyatt, until something drastic happens to them to prove the contrary, will have to be voted the most likely to succeed in their World Series starts. If Brooklyn gets in, the veteran Wyatt virtually is a cinch to face the Yanks in the opener, and he can be counted upon to give them a rassle. Baseball men are not so sure about young Higbe, judging by his recent form.

Ruffing May Start

There's absolutely no telling what pitcher will start any contest for the Yankees, though the consensus favors Ruffing to lead off. He and Wyatt would make a interesting battle. Ernie White, a southpaw, would be the logical starter for St. Louis, in view of the popular theory that the Yankees are allergic to lefties.

One of the more dramatic moments of the series is certain to come when Gomez toes the rubber for the Yankees, seeking his seventh World Series victory. Some observers wouldn't be surprised to see the crafty Castilian start the second contest. He still is a lot of pitcher for about seven innings, and he has Johnny Murphy, the best relief man in the business, to finish up for him.

Allen Remembers

Behind Higbe and Wyatt (who, by the way, outclass their Yankee opponents in the matter of complete games pitched and in strikeouts), the Dodgers have a pair of good men in Curt Davis and Fred Fitzsimmons. Fitz's knuckler still can be very exasperating. Also, there is the veteran Johnny Allen, who has pitched some remarkable ball since the Dodgers rescued him, and who could be counted upon to pitch his arm off against the Yankees. They once traded him to Cleveland strictly for personal reasons, and Allen has the memory of an elephant.

In giving Brooklyn the pitching vote, it probably would be wise to point out that rival clubs of the American League insist that the Yankees have much better hurling than the record indicates. In fact, they maintain that it was pitching and fielding that enabled them to swamp the league, rather than slugging.

Now where were we? Maybe we had better discuss catching, where a man is on comparatively safe ground.

Bill Dickey likely will catch every game for the Yankees, and that tells the story. Bill isn't the great star he once was, but players even of rival clubs admit ungrudgingly that he's still the best all-around receiver in the business. He doesn't hit as often as he used to, but he still clouts that long ball now and then.

Mickey Owen of Brooklyn and Gus Mancuso of the Cards are fine receivers, and Mancuso is particularly good at handling young pitchers, but neither of them can hit.

Very little has been said about the Brooklyn Dodgers' catching staff this season—pitchers have monopolized the spotlight in the team's bold bid for its first pennant since 1920. It does seem though that the backstops, with Mickey Owen carrying the bulk of the burden, have done a better than adequate job. You seldom find good pitching without good catching.

Babe Phelps sort of upset Brooklyn's catching plans from the very start. Phelps failed to report for training in Havana and then, along about the middle of June, failed to accompany the team on the Western jaunt. That brought about his suspension and put the issue squarely up to Mickey Owen. Herman Franks was recalled to spell for Owen when Phelps left the team and later, when Owen was injured, Ange Giuliani was recalled to help out.

There seems to be a wide difference concerning Owen's ability as a catcher. In some quarters Mickey is rated a fine receiver, a catcher with considerable mechanical ability. Others argue that he is a bit too fiery, too likely to get excited in the heat of battle to supply the steadying influence pitchers so often need. As a hitter he isn't in the same class with Babe Phelps.

The Dodgers gave up Gus Mancuso, Pitcher John Pintar and something like $60,000 to get Mickey from the Cardinals last December. Mancuso staged a remarkable comeback with the Cards and is credited with having worked wonders with the young St. Louis hurlers.

It is quite possible that the Dodgers were looking to the future when they made the trade. Owen is only 24: Mancuso is almost 11 years his senior. The chances are that Gus would have been used sparingly this season had Walker Cooper, the Cardinals' brilliant young catcher, not been forced out of the game for a long stretch.

World Pocket Billiards Tourney Oct. 20 to Nov. 6

The Billiard Association of America today stated that the 1941 world pocket-billiards championship tournament will be held at Town Hall in Philadelphia on Oct. 20 to Nov. 6, inclusive. The official announcement was made by Byron Schoeman, the governing cue organization's director of title tournaments, who also said that a new "streamline" rule change for championship play, to be soon announced, would be inaugurated during the event.

Twelve of the nation's greatest cue stars will compete, including the present world titleholder, Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia. Invitations have been sent to the 20 top-flight experts and the 12-handed field will be definitely selected by Sept. 27.

Six former world champions also are expected to comprise the starting field, namely: the 13-times former titiest, Ralph Greenleaf, Chicago; Andrew Ponzi, New York; Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Delaware; Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland; Bennie Allen, Kansas City; and Frank Taberski, Schnectady, N. Y.

The other 13 stars tendered contracts are: Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.; Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y.; the national champion, George Kelly, Germantown, Pa.; Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn; Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.; Marcel Camp, Detroit; Babe Cranfield, Syracuse, N. Y.; Don Tozer, Decatur, Ill.; Jack Holmes, Omaha; Harry Baker, Los Angeles; Arthur Judice, Brooklyn; Art Rubin, New York; and Ruth McGinnis, Honesdale, Pa. The latter seven are newcomers to world title pocket competition.

Noteworthy is the fact that the world's professional women's champion, Miss McGinnis, has been sent an invitation. This marks an innovation in championship policy. Miss McGinnis has been without suitable competition in her field for several years.

Prizes will approximate $10,000. The winner will receive about $2,000 in cash and the championship trophy.

Yesterday's Stars

Johnny Niggeling, Browns—Blanked Indians, 5-0, with seven hits.

Curt Davis, Dodgers—Tossed six-hitter to shut out Phillies, 5-0.

Alton Benton, Tigers—Shut out White Sox with five hits in seven-inning performance.

Carl Hubbell, Giants, and Phil Masi, Braves—Hubbell pitched nine-hit ball for 5-3 opener victory; Masi's ninth-inning double drove in winning run for 2-1 night-cap decision.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Patty Berg defeated Marian Miley and Estelle Lawson Page Bested Peggy Graham in semi-finals of national women's golf.

Five Years Ago

Carl Hubbell won 16th game in a row and 26th of season for Giants against Phillies.

Frank Frisch Steps Into National League Picture

By the Associated Press

There is a guy named Frankie Frisch in the National League, known up and down the senior circuit as "Onkel Franz. Now, Onkel Franz doesn't care much for Leo Durocher, who manages the Brooklyn Dodgers. Onkel Franz said as much when he was boss man of the St. Louis Gashouse gang and Leo was just a St. Loo hired hand.

Well, Leo and his Dodgers had a game and a half edge over St. Louis this morning as the Cards moved into Pittsburgh for a four-game series with Onkel Franz's Pirates in the tightest National League race in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Here is the way the race sizes up today:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.T.P.
Brooklyn	97	53	.647	6
St. Louis	94	53	.639	6

Onkel Franz, if he so desired, really could make it softer for the Cards than he would for the Dodgers, but the Flash is still playing up the hilt showing no favorites. He has nominated Ken Heintzelman as his elbower in the first game of a twin bill with the Cards this afternoon and Ken has given the warriors from St. Louis plenty of trouble. In his last four starts against the Cards, he has broken even, holding them to 14 runs while his guys scored 13. In the nightcap it will be Truett Sewell or Bob Klinger, either of whom can make it plenty tough for the Cards.

Gain Half Game

The Dodgers are idle today after adding a half game to their margin yesterday with a 5-0 trimming of the Phillies as the Cards had an open date. Curt Davis curveballed the Phils into submission with a six-hit job, but it was close until the sixth inning when Frank Melton softened up and the Brooklyns poured four runs across to put the game on ice.

The only other action in the National League found the New York Giants splitting a twin bill with the Boston Braves. King Carl Hubbell served a steady nine-hitter in the opener for a 5-3 decision. Phil Masi's ninth-inning two-bagger enabled the Braves to break a tie and cop the nightcap, 2-1.

Tigers Fourth

One of two games on the curtailed American League card saw the 1940 champions, the Detroit Tigers, move into a fourth-place tie by mowing down the Chicago White Sox, 11-0, with Alton Benton and Luther Thomas combining in a six-hit job and the Tigers clawing three hurlers for 18 hits.

Johnny Niggeling blanked the succumbing beauties from Cleveland with seven hits for a 5-to-0 St. Louis victory. Niggeling ran right through the Tribe with seven hits, as the Browns, after landing on Bob Feller for four runs in the first frame, coasted in to hand the Iowa elbower his 13th setback of the year against 24 victories.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .406; Travis, Washington, .358.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 130; Di Maggio, New York, 118.

Hits—Travis, Washington, 209; Heath, Cleveland, 194.

Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 123; Williams, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 118.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 42; Di Maggio, New York, 41.

Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 19; Travis, Washington, 18.

Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 36; Keller, New York 33.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 30; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.

Pitching—Gomez, New York, 15-4; Ruffing, New York, 15-5.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .340; Cooney, Boston, .322.

Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 116; Hack, Chicago, 109.

Hits—Hack, Chicago, 183; Reiser, Brooklyn, 180.

Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 119; Young, New York, 103.

Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 40; Mize, St. Louis, 38.

Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 13.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 34; Ott, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Murtagh, Philadelphia, 18; Frey, Cincinnati, and Handley, Pittsburgh, 16.

Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 18-4; White, St. Louis, 17-6.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 22

Murray State T. 48, Culver-Stockton 7.
U. of Louisville 58, Rio Grande 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	97	53	.647	
St. Louis	94	53	.639	1½
Cincinnati	84	64	.568	12
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531	17½
New York	69	77	.473	26
Chicago	68	81	.456	28½
Boston	61	89	.407	36
Philadelphia	41	106	.279	54½

Results Sept. 22

Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0.
New York 5, Boston 3.
Boston 2, New York 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	98	50	.662	
Boston	80	68	.541	18
Chicago	74	76	.493	25
Cleveland	73	76	.490	25½
Detroit	73	76	.490	25½
Washington	67	80	.456	30½
St. Louis	67	81	.453	31
Philadelphia	62	87	.416	36½

Results Sept. 22

Detroit 11, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 0.
Only games scheduled.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 22

International League Finals

Newark 5, Montreal 4 (11 innings). (Series tied, 3-3).

American Association Finals

Columbus 9, Louisville 5. (Columbus leads, 3-1).

Dixie Series

Nashville (Southern Association) 8, Dallas (Texas) 1. (Nashville leads, 3-0).

Remaining Games In American Pro Football League

CINCINNATI (AP)—A complete schedule for the American Professional Football League has been announced by League President W. D. Griffith who said he transferred his headquarters from Columbus, Ohio, here.

The Columbus club opened the league program Sept. 14 with a 34-7 victory over Milwaukee's Chiefs.

Sunday New York is scheduled to play at Milwaukee in a game which should uncover a serious contender for the league crown which Columbus won last year in a neck-and-neck battle with Milwaukee.

Only Boston of last year's American League teams is missing this season. In 1942 Boston is expected to resume operations at Fenway Park, Griffith said, and a franchise has already been granted to Detroit and Washington, D. C., for 1942, to make a total of eight teams compared with this year's five.

The remainder of this year's schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Buffalo at Cincinnati, New York at Columbus; 8—New York at Buffalo (night game); 12—Milwaukee at Columbus, New York at Cincinnati (night game); 19—Columbus at New York, Cincinnati at Buffalo; 26—Buffalo at New York, Cincinnati at Milwaukee.

Nov. 2—Buffalo at Columbus, Milwaukee at New York; 9—Cincinnati at Milwaukee, Columbus at Buffalo; 16—Cincinnati at Columbus, Buffalo at Milwaukee; 23—Milwaukee at Buffalo, Columbus at Cincinnati; 30—Cincinnati at New York.

Two changes in the schedule are possible. Cincinnati and Columbus selected Thanksgiving Day as an alternate date to Nov. 16, while the second game between these two teams may be switched to the Rubber Bowl at Akron, Ohio, for late October or early in November instead of Nov. 23.

Games this season at New York will be played at the Yankee Stadium; Columbus, at the Red Bird Stadium; Milwaukee, in the Dairy Bowl; Buffalo, at the Civic Stadium, and at Xavier Stadium at Cincinnati.

When the Browns grabbed George Archie from the Senators on waivers it revived the rumor that George McQuinn, first sacker, would go to the Yankees this winter.

West Point Hopes High For Eleven

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—About the only thing sure at Army this year is that Red Blaik is sure not to pop up with an undefeated football team his first crack out of the box—but everybody up here is smiling about it anyway.

What with the material he found waiting for him when he came over from Dartmouth and the reports that even Navy is loaded this year, Red won't even say whether he expects to win half the games on one of the tougher Army schedules of recent years. In fact, Blaik's even concerned about the ammunition Virginia Military Institute might fire at his boys in their second game.

Small Varsity Squad

He's working a 42-man varsity squad these days and that's mighty small for the Point.

Yet, Red hasn't once taken his special crying towel out. Two large reasons for this are Jere Maupin and Hank Mazur. They showed late in the 1940 campaign that they're better than green hands at carrying the mail. Each can pass and kick as well as run. Maupin is the faster, but Mazur maneuvers around better. Red shifted Ted Michel, a 200-pounder, from tackle to blocking back, and handed Ted Lutrzykowski the signal-calling job.

In front of this quartet, Blaik has put together a 190-pound line. Bob Evans, who was moved from center to back by Bill Wood last year, has returned to the pivot post. Jim McKinney, a 210-pounder at guard, Ralph White, a six-foot-three tackle, and lanky Tom Farrell at end are the best of the holdovers.

No Sophomores

The way things look now, there won't be a sophomore in the starting line-up, which tentatively includes six seniors and five juniors.

The reserves are going to be a problem, although Tackle Robin Olds, Guard Henry Romanek, and Ralph Hill, a husky back, turned out to be a pleasant surprise from last year's woeful plebe crop. Johnny Hatch, the jack-of-all-trades back, is still around, and is the fellow Blaik will call on when he gets in a spot, which should be quite often during a schedule that includes such soft touches as Notre Dame, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Navy.

The way Red has it figured out, two weeks in advance of the Oct. 4 season opener against The Citadel here, his tentative first team will look like this (weights in parentheses):

Ends—Jim Kelleher, San Antonio, Texas, (180) and Tom Farrell, Washington, (178).

Tackles—Tom Meserreau, Bergenfield, N. J., (205) and Ralph White, Kingsport, Tenn., (193).

Guards—Jim McKinney, Kennewich, Wash., (210) and Ray Murphy, Anaconda, Mont., (186).

Center—Bob Evans, Joplin, Mo., (181).

Backs—Ted Lutrzykowski, Muskegon, Mich., (165); Hank Mazur, Lowell, Mass., (175); Jere Maupin, Glendale, Calif., (172); Ted Michel, St. Paul, (138).

Principia Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Thirty-four men reported for football at Principia College this week, including seven lettermen from last year's squad and five freshmen who played on the "A' Team of the Principia Upper School last year. Head Coach Bert T. Clark is the backfield mentor and Maj. Garner E. Hubbell, Dean of Men, is coaching the line, while Kent Bush, Principia alumnus of the class of 1939, is lending a hand with general coaching for the first month until his draft number is called.

The first Principia contest will be a home game with Moberly Junior College. The schedule:

Sept. 27—Moberly Junior College at Elsah, Ill.

Oct. 3—Central College at Fayette, Mo.; 11—Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo.; 18—Rose Polytechnic at Elsah, Ill.; 25—Kemper Military School at Elsah, Ill.

Nov. 1—McKendree College at Elsah, Ill. (homecoming); 8—Eureka College at Eureka, Ill.; 14—Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill.

You are invited TO JOIN
OUR FIRESIDE★DISCUSSIONS

Wouldn't you like to put some questions on world problems to the representative groups taking part in The Christian Science Monitor's coming events series? For instance, questions like "What use is a Maginot Line in the Pacific?", or "Who owns America's wealth?" You are invited to present your questions to these "Fireside" meetings; and, if you have no objections, you will be introduced by name, as though you were actually presenting the question from the floor. The more searching the questions, the more varied the shades of American opinion represented, the more vital and valuable these discussions will be to Monitor readers. The titles of the thirty-six daily forums are not available, as they will be dictated by the news as it develops, but any question on a subject of wide importance will probably come up for discussion during the course of the series. Welcome to these friendly, informal gatherings in the Monitor's pages, and let your original questions help make the discussions more interesting.

★

"THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE"
36 Current Events Forums
One Page Daily
Sept. 29-Nov. 8

Please send questions to FIRESIDE EDITOR
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston

Stage, Screen, and Dance News—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

Olsen-Johnson Show Retitled; 'Macbeth' Rehearsals Starting

Olsen and Johnson's new musical show, which has been called "Crazy House," has been retitled "Sons of Fun." The production is in preparation for an opening in Boston on Oct. 23 en route to the Winter Garden in New York. The fourth year of Olsen and Johnson's "Hellzapoppin" begins tonight at the Winter Garden Theater, when the 1,298th performance is given. "Hellzapoppin" is said to be the only musical in Broadway history to achieve a three-year run. Jay C. Flippen and "Happy" Felton head the cast.

* * *

Judith Anderson, who is to play Lady Macbeth in Maurice Evans' production of the Shakespearean revival, arrives by plane from California today. Mr. Evans will begin rehearsals of "Macbeth" Monday under Margaret Webster's direction. The production is scheduled to reach the National Theater, New York, on Nov. 11. It opens in Boston on Oct. 27.

* * *

With Sinclair Lewis directing, Sam Byrd's production of "Good Neighbor," by Jack L. Levin, has gone into rehearsal and is heading for an Oct. 21 opening at the Windsor Theater in New York. The play was tried out last summer at Stony Creek, Conn.

* * *

Billy Rose will produce the super-variety show which will be a feature of "Fun to Be Free," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, scheduled to be presented for a single performance on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, at Madison Square Garden. The revue is being sponsored by the Stage, Screen, Radio, and Arts Division of the Fight for Freedom. The Madison Square Garden performance is to serve as the pattern for 40 or 50 other revues in cities from coast to coast, plans for which are under way.

* * *

The first European production of Rose Franken's "Claudia" will be in Sweden, according to an announcement from John Golden. The play is already in rehearsal and is due to open at the Royal Theater, Stockholm, next month. Previously, it was expected that the first foreign presentation of "Claudia" would be in London, with Vivien Leigh starred.

* * *

Robert Sinclair, director of "The Wookey," flew to Hollywood yesterday to make a picture version of "Mr. and Mrs. North." Edgar Selwyn, who produced "The Wookey" for M-G-M, has returned to Hollywood to resume film production.

* * *

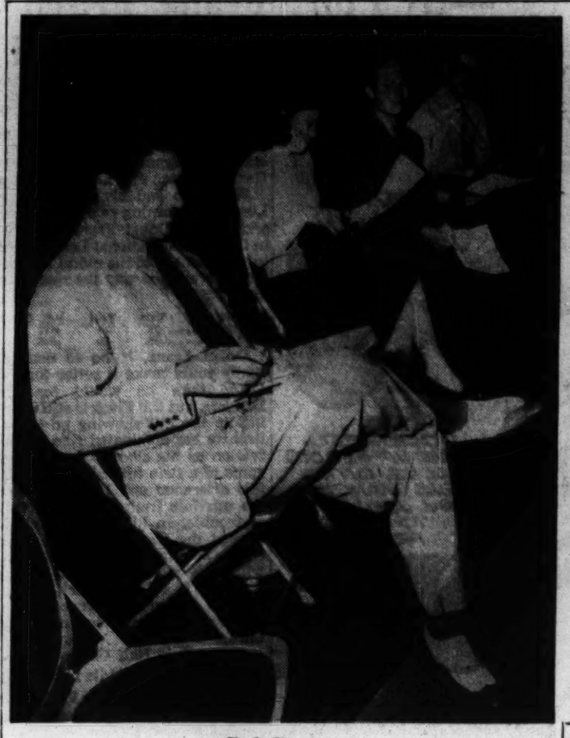
"Village Green," starring Frank Craven, is expected to close Saturday at Henry Miller's Theater in New York. The play, which opened the Manhattan theater season, will have had 29 performances.

* * *

Tolstoi's "War and Peace" will be given as the first production this autumn of the Studio Theater, 66 West Twelfth Street. The adaptation was made by Alfred Neumann and Irwin Piscator, director of the Theater.

* * *

"Letters to Lucerne," a comedy drama about some young people who were attending a fashionable Swiss school in 1939, will go into rehearsal in about three weeks, according to the present plans of its co-producers, Dwight Deere Wiman and Rosalie Stewart. Miss Stewart is resuming Broadway production, in which she was once active, after 10 years as a Hollywood agent. "Letters to Lucerne" is the work of Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent.



Bob Burns

Network star in his own show, and some of the new cast members, at a script session. The show, "The Arkansaw Traveler," is heard Tuesday nights, CBS-WEEI, at 8:30 o'clock.

Eddie Firestone, Jr.

Lead player in "That Brewster Boy" dramatic series, heard Mondays, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Rey Scott and 'Kukan'

The epic story of China's struggle in the past four years caught the imagination of Rey Scott, cameraman and correspondent. He decided that it should be filmed, and two years of effort and months of labor, hardship, and danger went into the making of his pictorial record, which under the name of "Kukan" comes to the Fine Arts Theater Wednesday night.

Scott traveled more than 40,000 miles by plane, truck, train, mule cart, motorcycle, bicycle, rickshaw, lorry, goatskin raft, pickaback and on foot. He was an eye witness to the attack on Shanghai, the bombing of Nanking, the evacuation of 2,000,000 civilians and the burning of Canton and the heroic stand of the "Lost Battalion." He has been through 200 air raids, including the most devastating attack of the China war, the bombing of Chungking, which he photographed from the roof of the American Embassy, set on a hill above the Yangtze River.

"Any cameraman," he said recently, "who had been in my position could have done the same thing. I had a grandstand seat, and all I had to do was to keep my camera grinding, turning it in every direction to capture the blazing spectacle before me."

* * *

Scott was equipped with three types of cameras, one for still pictures, another for newsreel shots and a third for color movies. Each time he found himself in the thick of some exciting action he couldn't decide which of his cameras he should use. Since he had set out to make a motion picture he invariably chose that camera.

Scott is an American, born in St. Louis. He has made four trips to China in the past four years, but he started making his color picture only two years ago. Before that he was correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph and Life magazine. A newspaperman, who has held various jobs from police reporter to editor, he has the restlessness which sends men to the remotest corners of the earth. In 1934 he quit a job to start around the world. He landed in Le Havre with $19, a depleted purse but a loaded camera. He decided to make the camera pay his way. Recalled to the United States a year later, he again started around the world, this time in the other direction. He was in Honolulu, when a Chinese aviatrix interested him in China's story.

In making "Kukan" the cameraman had many narrow escapes. In Nanking a dive bomber dropped a 1,000-pound bomb 50 feet from where he was observing an attack on a hospital roof. On the camel caravan route from Chungking to Siberia the driver of his truck lost control, and Scott leaped to the road, as the car plunged over a 200-foot embankment. For 40 minutes the Japanese shelled a boat in which he was attempting to make a get-away after slipping through their lines.

Scott concealed his pictures in hollowed-out bamboo poles. He paid a coolie $100 to carry his luggage on the poles, and the two walked 135 miles, with the coolie trudging ahead, lugging his valuable property. Scott was stopped often, but the coolie was not detained once.

* * *

Dodging the authorities was difficult in many cases. In the Northwest Scott was given a guide who tried to tell him what he should and should not film. There was some objection to his photographing dirty-faced children, muddy roads, and bound feet, an ancient practice still found in some parts of China.

"No one could understand why," said Scott, "if I wanted to film a rickshaw it should not be polished and clean. When I wanted a picture of a man in the street, he was told to go home and put on a clean shirt." Although there are watermelons on every corner of Chungking, Scott never did get a picture of one. His official guide objected.

In spite of red tape and narrow escapes, Scott managed to leave China with 20,000 feet of film. In "Kukan" he has attempted to show the economic and social rehabilitation of 450,000,000 people. He has filmed China's life lines—the famous route which Marco Polo traveled centuries ago, and the Burma Road. He shows the flight of university students and scholars from the eastern seaboard into the interior and the movement of entire industries, transported on the backs of men and women.

Walter Patterson

To act as master of ceremonies and sing in "Musical Millwheel," Thursday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Orval Hemplar's Pictures

At the Boston City Club there are on view water colors by Orval Hemplar, Instructor in art in the University of New Hampshire, Mr. Hemplar made most of the pictures now shown while traveling in Europe.

The City Club display contains Italian views, of Venice and Perugia; and French subjects, Moret Canal, Fontainebleau and Mt. San Michele. Mr. Hemplar's interest is sometimes panoramic when he tries to make a portrayal of the town, the landmark, the atmosphere, in flowing brushwork. He is interested also in grandiose interiors of baroque palaces, and he depicts them with appropriate splendor. On the whole his water colors show a personal response.

New York Screen Notes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Arthur Mayer and Joseph Burstyn, film distributors, have engaged Morris Ernst to handle their appeal of "The Forgotten Village" before the Board of Regents. "The Forgotten Village" was written by John Steinbeck and was made by Mr. Steinbeck and Herbert Kline in Mexico, with the co-operation of the Mexican Government. It dramatizes the conflict between ancient superstition and modern medical methods in a remote Indian village. The film was originally scheduled to open here on Sept. 16, Mexican independence day. The Motion Picture Division of the New York State Board of Education banned the picture because it contains a birth sequence which Irwin Esmond, director of the Division, characterized as "indecent" and "inhuman."

* * *

The Hall Johnson Choir is to be heard in the Black Crow section of "Dumbo," Walt Disney's new full-length feature. Another Hollywood announcement in which a Disney work figures comes from Samuel Goldwyn. Mr. Goldwyn says he has acquired rights to "Hi, Ho, Hi, Ho, It's Off to Work We Go," from the score of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." The working song will be used as theme music for seven droll professors in "Ball of Fire," starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck.

* * *

Dean Jagger and Antonio Moreno have been added to the cast of RKO Radio's "Valley of the Sun," which begins filming this week on location at Santa Fé, New Mexico. The picture co-stars James Craig and Lucille Ball. Graham Baker is producing "Valley of the Sun" and George Marshall is directing.

* * *

Paramount cabled last week to Danielle Darrieux asking the French actress to come to the United States to be screen tested for the role of Maria in "For Whom the Bell Tolls." Mlle. Darrieux has made a number of European pictures, including "Mayerling," but her only American film appearance was in "The Rage of Paris" in 1938. This was produced by B. G. De Sylva, now production head of Paramount. Joel McCrea, who has just finished making "Sullivan's Travels" for Preston Sturges, is reported as the most likely candidate for the role of Robert Jordan in "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

* * *

According to Paramount, Dave Fleischer begins work this week on scoring, editing, and dubbing in the voices for his new feature-length cartoon, "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," which will be released at Christmas time.

* * *

Columbia's new western, "Texas," with William Holden, Glenn Ford, and Claire Trevor, will be nationally released on Oct. 9.

Talbot

John Berry

The defense attorney in "Native Son," now in its last week at the Majestic Theater.

Bob Hope Returning to Air; Final Treasury Variety Hour

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Return of Bob Hope, a radio comedy favorite, is set for this evening. Frances Langford is to be regular soloist and "Professor Colonna" is also to be in the troupe.

The last of the "Treasury Hours" of variety entertainment is scheduled for this week.

Indian music from Brazil and a program in honor of Costa Rica are special Latin-American features scheduled.

Tonight

Defense features

Fulton Lewis, Jr., "Your Defense Reporter," to visit armor plate factory at Lebanon, Penn.; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Talk features

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, guest of New York City; CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be explained in "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Senator D. Worth Clark, Idaho, on "Monopoly and Propaganda in the Movie Industry"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Premiere

Bob Hope, with Jerry Colonna as comedy foil, and Francis Langford as soloist; also Six Hits and a Miss, a vocal group, and Skinnay Ennis' Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Wednesday

Variety

Joe Di Maggio of Yankees to be guest of Eddie Cantor and company; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Jim Thorpe, Indian athlete and coach; Sondra Bianca, juvenile pianist; Mobile Lushany, soprano; Terri La Franconi, tenor; Norsemen Quartet, scheduled on "Hemisphere Revue"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Last of "Treasury Hours," with guests, Barry Wood, Ray Bloch's Choir, and Al Goodman's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Talk

Pierce Butler, Jr., son of the former Supreme Court Justice, for Fight for Freedom Committee, from Minneapolis, Minn.; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Thursday

Talk features

"What Is a University?" a tribute to the University of Chicago's fiftieth year, with mention of some of its noted staff members; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Raymond Clapper and William Hillman's news comments to be heard under new sponsorship; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15.

Variety

Priscilla Lane of the screen, James Hilton, novelist and scenarist, and Gene Krupa, drummer band leader, to be guests of Don Ameche, Jerry Lester, and regulars of the Music Hall; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Billie Burke of screen to have role of magazine publisher in Rudy Vallee-John Barrymore program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Latin-American features

Program of Indian music to be heard from Rio de Janeiro on "Brazil Presents" period; MBS-WAAB, 8:45.

Don Luis Fernandez, Costa Rican Minister, to be heard, Costa Recan history to be related and music to be played in "Good Neighbors" program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Popular Trend in Chile Shown By Trade Approach to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Aguirre Government is facing up to the facts of the international situation. It still stoutly declares "strict neutrality" but there are signs of more democratic realism to encourage North Americans and Allied supporters who repose confidence in one of the few South American regimes to have a solid popular base.

An important sign of the times is the decision to trade with Russia. An early agreement is planned for the supply of minerals and other raw materials which will lay the foundations of a definite trade pact.

The Popular Front came into power with the intention of establishing connections with Russia, but President Aguirre's interpretation, which has held good so far, is that trade alone determines foreign relationships, and there was no trade with Russia. When that country aligned itself with the fighting and supporting democracies, organized workers demanded action. "Send Chilean ships with Chilean copper to Russia," was the cry at a mass meeting in the Coliseo theater.

Mining agreements with the United States also appear in the offing. These, tacitly at least, close the Chilean metal market to the Japanese. The arrangements are being made through the Metal Reserve Company. These are of a strictly economic character, bringing substantial benefits to Chile, but the Aguirre Government cannot be oblivious to the fact that if it will be co-operating in North American strategy to curb the Far Eastern adherent to the Axis.

Normal Diplomatic Status

True to the American principle of nonrecognition of aggressive conquests, Chile gives continued hospitality to the diplomats of occupied countries. The Polish, Netherlands, Norwegian, and all Allied representatives enjoy normal if not enhanced status since their homelands were invaded. The German and Italian embassies just have to put up with this situation.

Chile also maintains its London connections with exiled Governments. Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti decided to appoint a Chargé d'Affaires to the Belgian Government in the British capital.

The Democratic Union held a big rally recently. Called as an "anti-totalitarian meeting," there was an overflow gathering of nearly 20,000 persons. Radical and socialist parliamentarians were the principal speakers. They urged open Chilean association with the Democratic front.

The Government today is not indifferent to these striking expressions of popular feeling. It has been more impressed, however, by the results of the "fifth column" inquiries of parliaments in neighboring Bolivia and Argentina. Chile has found it necessary to prepare its own guard. Discoveries in southern Chile, where German colonists abound, helped to speed up a bill to combat antidemocratic activities. This much has been achieved.

No Affronts to Germany

The causes contributing to more democratic realism are apparent to all. After all, it is commented, a Popular Front regime — which Señor Aguirre's is, despite jettisoning of the name—should be the last to be "neutral in conscience" in the world of today. Radicals and socialists, including those in the Cabinet, are continually stressing this for the benefit of the President and Foreign Minister.

No source, not even the most optimistic North American diplomat, expects Chile to give affront to Germany. It would, however, be unrealistic for the Chilean Government, as a democratic power, to disregard the wishes of the people as a whole. The masses obviously prefer a moral line-up with the United States and the Allies.

It is not forgotten, too, that continental defense has brought Pan-American obligations in the name of democracy to both the domestic and external spheres. Fulfillment of these obligations entails action to the benefit of the cause of world as well as Pan-American democracy. The service may be indirect but it is helpful.

The real significance of this service today lies in the fact that no glossy explanations are given in the name of neutrality. The Nazi-Fascist Axis powers, including Japan, must accept the consequences of Chilean association with the continental thesis of collective security—for democracy.

Boston Dance Notes

Boston dancers are now returning from their summer sojourns in various parts of the Western Hemisphere, to resume work in studio, school, and concert.

Jan Veen (Hans Wiener) spent the summer in Mexico, giving solo recitals in Mexico City as well as other Mexican cities and towns.

Katrine Hooper, his personal representative, reports in the WGN Concerts bulletin a good house, with standees, and a mixed audience, consisting of "Mexican society, artists and musicians, and many American tourists, also American and Mexican students from the University," for the first performance in Mexico City, which was given in the Teatro de Camara, the smaller hall in the Palacio de Bellas Artes, described as beautifully laid out in amphitheater style, with excellent sight lines from any part of the house. "Mexicans have a quaint custom of wandering in and out during a performance," she says, "and no one seems to care. They also perch unconcerned on the racks where the chairs are set."

Mr. Veen, with his partner, Erika Thimey, will tour college towns in New England and the South this fall, under WGN Concerts management. His Studio of Dance, 295 Huntington Avenue will open on Monday, Sept. 29. Classes in modern dance will be conducted by Mr. Veen and his associate, Harry Coble, formerly of Ted Shawn's Men Dancers, and courses in ballet by Vonn Hamilton, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet. Adele Hooper, a graduate of the school, and percussionist on tour, will teach percussion.

Katharine Schroeder, director of the dance department of Radcliffe College, also spent some time in Mexico, making a study of the folk dances, which she will use in connection with other folk and national dances in her work. Miss Schroeder bases her instruction on the classical ballet.

Pauline Chellis studied Western Cowboy dances with Dr. Lloyd Shaw in Colorado Springs, and will add this type of dancing to her curriculum this season. Her School of Modern Dance at 88 Exeter Street, will open its twelfth season on Oct. 4.

Adolphe Robicheau presented a series of performances with Nathalie Krassovska, of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, at his summer studio in Ogunquit, Maine. He will open his new studio at 152 Boylston Street this week. Included in his winter schedule is a series of lectures on the dance, similar to those he presented at the Ogunquit Art Association during the summer.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"River's End," Dennis Morgan and Elizabeth Earl. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Asther. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:4 0a. m., 12:44, 3:40, 6:52, 9:56. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 11:19 a. m., 2:23, 5:27, 8:31.

Kenmore—
"Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:10, 4:35, 8:10. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:56, 10:05. "Ice-Capades." 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains, and Evelyn Keyes. 9:00 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7:05, 10:25. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:40.

Paramount—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Asther. 8:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40, 9:50.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Parachute Battalion," Nancy Kelly, Edmond O'Brien, Robert Preston. 10:09 a. m., 1:11, 4:13, 7:15, 10:03. Blake Show: 11:30 a. m., 2:53, 5:54, 8:26.

Scollay—
"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Ice-Capades," 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
Belgium's Underground Press, Louisiana Purchase, Islands of the St. Lawrence, two cartoons, Craig Wood and Ted Husing, Edgar Kennedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m.-11 p. m.

State—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains and Evelyn Keyes. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 10:05. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:20, 4:50, 8:30.

Telepix—
"Man Who Changed the World." "Will France Rise Again?" "West Indies—Isles of Fate." "Underground Press." "Old-Time Vaudeville." "Craig Wood's Golf." "Lions for Sale." "Andre Kostelanetz." "Color Cartoons." and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Men of Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7, 9:40.

Tremont—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 6, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 3:30, 5:35, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Manpower," George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 3 and 8.

Regent: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rear of the Press," Jean Parker and Wallace Ford. 3, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "I'll Wait for You." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:45 and 7:45. "Manpower," George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. 3:40, 9:40. On the Stage—"Sunkist Vanities." 3:10, 9:10.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:00, 5:50, 9:30. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler. 1:30, 4:34, 7:40. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:13, 6:21, 9:29.

Cleveland Circle: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen and Eva Gabor. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8.

University: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "San Antonio Rose." 1:30, 5, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Prisoner of Devil's Island." 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 3:14, 9:14. "Dressed to Kill."

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winniger. 1:40 and 7:40.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 2:40, 8:25. "San Antonio Rose." 1:40, 5:10, 10:04.

Fern: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:00 and 7:40.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 9:34. "The Getaway," 1:35, 8:06.

Hyde Park: "Silence Inspiration." John Sheldon and Nan Gray. "In Old Wyoming." Gene Autry. 3 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:30 and 8:15. "Adventure in Washington," Virginia Bruce. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater. "23½ Hours' Leave." "Sweethearts of the Navy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 4:45, 8:05. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benney and Kay Francis. 3:15, 6:35, 9:25.

Mystic: "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Susanna Foster. 1:55, 5. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "West Point Widow," Ann Shirley. 1:55, 7, 9:45. "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 3:04, 8:16.

Orpheum: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.

Strand: "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 3:18, 8:36. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2:36, 7, 9:48.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 5. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:33, 9:36.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 2, 9. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 1:35, 7:05.

Medford: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:35, 9:15. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Mona Maris. 3:05, 9:05. "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris and Tom Brown. 2, 8.

NATICK—Colonial: "Bad Men of Missouri." 3:25, 9:25. "Jungle Cavalcade." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 3, 9:44. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:16, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Dive Bomber," Errell Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. Also selected short subjects.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Masson. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Montgomery and Linda Hayes.

Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 2:00, 8:02. "Man Betrayed," John Wayne. 3:38, 9:38.

Revere: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:38, 9:38. "Man Betrayed," John Wayne. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Penny Serenade." Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8.

Central: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Bunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "A Voice in the Night." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Horror Island." Dick Foran and Peggy Moran. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Affectionately Yours." 3 and 7:30.

Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Shining Victory," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Hit the Road," with the "Dead End Kids" and Barton MacLane. 3:09, 7:54. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 1:45 and 7:30.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Broadway Limited," Dennis O'Keefe and Patsy Kelly. 3:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Blondie on a Budget." Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 4, 6:30, 9:04. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:10, 8:00.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"BETTER THAN EVER"—Whipple, Wor.-Tele. 50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher SECOND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
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A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN and MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN
with HUME CRONYN-FAY WRAY
BETTY FURNESS-HARRY GRIBBON
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MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of All Operettas
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With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs., 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65.

COLONIAL Last 7! Tonight, 8:30
Theatre Guild and Playwrights present
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25c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Plus Tax
COMEDY SENSATION!
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"HERE COMES MR. JORDAN"
Plus: ANN SOTHERN, "Ringside Maisie"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Charles BOYER Olivia DeHAVILLAND Paulette GODDARD
"HOLD BACK THE DAWN"
Also "Henry Aldrich for President"

Commerce and Finance · # House Committee Gets Plan to Freeze Prices, Wages as of Oct. 1 · Business and Industry

Security Tax Found Too Large Now—Too Small for Future

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It will be a rather sardonic commentary on the right-about-face in our economic situation if present plans carry through to use the Social Security Act as a means of forced savings to partly cover the "inflation gap" in the current budget, which looks as though it will run about $7,000,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year next July 1. This gap, of about 33 to 40 per cent, is about the same per cent of total outlay as the current gap in the British fisc.

The Social Security Act is the most powerful engine of taxation ever created in this country or anywhere else, and when passed in 1935 was called by its opponents "the biggest tax bill in history." Up to the present, the attention of both the Administration and the public has been largely focussed on the benefits and not the taxes, but the engine can be worked both ways, that is, to generate an enormous intake as well as an enormous system of benefits.

Is the System Sound?

The ironic part of the situation is that perfectly sound actuarial reasons, quite apart from the defense program, can readily be cited for tremendous increases in the present pay roll taxes which finance Social Security. Particularly after the amendments of 1939, which substantially increased the benefits and decreased the schedule of taxes ("premiums") the system is actuarially unsound on its larger side, that of old-age "insurance."

For the present, the tax revenues are many times the outgo; last year the intake was round $630,000,000 and the "benefits" paid out were only around $115,000,000 despite the sharp 1939 increase in benefit schedules and advancement of the date when these benefits begin to apply.

On a level-premium basis, however, current revenues fall far short of actuarial costs. On present schedules, outgo will begin to exceed intake round 1955, and thereafter the excess of outgo will mount rapidly, soon consume the "reserves" set up between now and 1955, and then require very large increases in the intake, either through higher pay roll taxes or from some other source.

In other words, on an actuarial basis, present revenue, though it more than meets present benefit requirements, falls far short of the accruing actuarial or bookkeeping requirements for the setup of a reserve sufficient to take care of post-1955 requirements.

True Cost of Pension System

The original Act required the Social Security Board once a year to calculate the true cost of the old-age part of the system, i. e. the amount of pay-roll tax which on a level-premium basis should be imposed in order to take care of future requirements in the same way that premiums on ordinary term insurance or straight life are calculated. This provision was struck out in 1939, perhaps because it showed up the system so badly; for the last published figure of the Board, in 1938, showed the true cost to run around 7.88 per cent.

Against this true cost of a shade under 8 per cent, current rates are only two per cent—one from the employer, one from the employee. These were the initial rates, but they were supposed to step up each three years by one-half per cent from each, so that on January 1, 1940, the rates were to reach 1½-1½ per cent. Another step-up was originally scheduled for January 1, 1943, when they were supposed to rise to two per cent from each, or double the present rates.

Pay Roll Tax Rise Argument

The 1940 increase was postponed for the explicit reason that in the then hard times the burden was considered too great. Postponement of the one-half per cent increase on each side was estimated to save employers and employees a total of round $275,000,000 a year, and cost the Treasury the same amount in lost revenues.

Hence a first-class argument lies right at hand, without bringing in defense at all, for increasing the present pay roll tax almost by four times—i. e., from the present one-and-one tax up to three-and-three or more. A particularly plausible step in this direction would be, to reinstate on Jan. 1, 1942, the rates originally scheduled to apply from Jan. 1, 1940, i. e., 1½-1½—or even to anticipate the increase originally scheduled for Jan. 1, 1943, and raise the rate on Jan. 1, 1942, to two-and-two.

Particular justification would be given to this by reversing the argument on which the increase was postponed. That was because of hard times. These, contrariwise, are exceedingly good times. Pay rolls have risen 50 per cent since that postponement, and surely—the argument might run—labor with a 50 per cent increase in income could hardly object to a one or two per cent increase in its pay roll tax for social security.

The money, it is true, would go only theoretically into a reserve, through which it would promptly emerge as funds available for defense. It would be clocked into the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Fund and as promtly clocked out, at round 2½ per cent into the Treasury's general fund. However, the public has already accepted that bookkeeping device anyway, so with the reinforcement of the defense emergency it should not prove troublesome to proponents of an increase in the tax.

(To be continued)

Buffalo Forge Co. Common Stock Is Offered to Public

An underwriting group headed by Hornblower & Weeks is offering to the public 115,120 shares of common stock of Buffalo Forge Company. The stock is priced at $18.50 per share. Of the shares presently offered, 15,120 are being sold by the company and the remainder by stockholders.

Others in the underwriting group are: Blyth & Co., Inc., Shields & Co.; Paul H. Davis & Co.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Piper, Jaffrey & Hopwood; Alfred L. Baker & Co.; Moors & Cabot, and Soucy & Co.

Net proceeds from the stock are to be applied to reimburse in part the company's treasury for its expenditure of $246,059 for the purchase in August, 1941, of 2,305 shares of the then outstanding preferred stock, or to be used for such other purposes as may be determined by the board of directors. Net proceeds from the sale of the remaining 100,000 shares of common will go to the selling stockholders.

After giving effect to the present offering, the capitalization of Buffalo Forge will comprise 366,000 authorized shares of $1 par common stock, of which 324,786 shares will be outstanding. The company has no funded debt.

Buffalo Forge Company and its Canadian subsidiary manufacture devices and equipment used in heating, ventilating and air conditioning, machine tools, equipment employed in sugar factories and refineries, and chemical process equipment. Buffalo Pumps, Inc., an affiliated company, the capital stock of which Buffalo Forge acquired in August, 1941, manufactures centrifugal pumps for marine installations and for use in industrial and power plants and water supply systems.

Paper Mills 104 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Paper & Pulp Association estimated paper mill activity in the week ended Sept. 13 at 104 per cent of capacity, compared with 86.1 per cent the previous week and 85.2 per cent in the week ended Sept. 14, 1940.

N.Y. Exchange Receives Plan For Promotion

NEW YORK (AP)—Reorganization of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms into a national trade organization to promote the interests of the stock exchange with the public through advertising, and with governmental agencies, as endorsed by Emil Schram, new president of the market, will be voted upon by members of the association Oct. 7.

A scheme of reorganization, as adopted by the association's board of governors, was submitted to its membership with a letter from Mr. Schram, saying: "The plans which have been outlined are well calculated to extend the public usefulness of our industry, and, at the same time, to create a wider demand for the services of the exchange, its members and member firms."

The outline states the following definite activities are contemplated:

"1. Wider use of advertising and other sound informational media;

"2. C-ooperation among member firms in the maintenance of advertising standards and in encouraging the legitimate and productive use of advertising.

"3. Continuous and intensive educational work by members of New York Stock Exchange Community in all sections of the country.

"4. The production of a motion picture of high educational and entertainment value.

"5. Active sponsorship of 'The Exchange' magazine, with publication to be continued by the stock exchange.

"6. Production of a variety of literature for distribution.

"7. Co-operation with public officials and agencies, national, state and local, in endeavoring to eliminate the sale of questionable securities and in exposing fraud and deceit in the sale of securities.

"8. Expertly directed campaigns for tax relief, city, state and federal, with special emphasis upon the stock transfer and the national capital gains tax.

"9. Appearance before legislative committees, Government agencies and other bodies with respect to matters that affect our industry and the investing public.

"10. The fostering of harmonious relations between the New York Stock Exchange and regional exchanges and other securities organizations."

The plan represents the first major public move by Mr. Schram, who resigned as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and came to New York to head the exchange three months ago as its first President not selected from its own membership.

He proposed such a reorganization of the association in an address June 25. It would, in effect, take much of the public relations activities away from the Wall Street organization, and place them in the hands of a national body. Mr. Schram's letter said the association "has wisely provided for gradual development of its program." The plan calls for a budget of $100,000 for the first year. A new board of governors would be selected, 15 from New York and 15 from out of town.

The plan points out that the exchange alone has only 1,300 members, but has 2,000 allied members, 7,000 registered representatives and 900 branch office managers. Adding the various personnels, it states, makes 40,000 persons who can participate in the program.

Britain Receives Loan Installment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation paid out $25,000,000 to the British Government as the second installment of a $425,000,000 loan.

The previous disbursement was $100,000,000. The RFC said the British had deposited about $175,000,000 of British-owned American securities with the New York Federal Reserve Board as collateral for the money paid out.

Heads Paper Firm

Raymond C. Mateer
Elected President of the newly-constituted Marinette Paper Co.

Scott Paper Firm Buys Subsidiaries From Int'l Paper Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa.—Scott Paper Co., and the International Paper Company have agreed to a subsidiary of Scott Paper Company buying from the International Paper Company and certain of its subsidiaries plants and manufacturing facilities located at Marinette, Wisconsin, and Glens Falls, N. Y.

Scott Paper Company proposes to operate these mills as a separate organization through its wholly - owned subsidiary, the Marinette Paper Company of Marinette, Wisconsin.

These mills produce primarily tissue paper, and paper towels. Their sales of these products amount to approximately $5,000,000 annually.

Raymond C. Mateer, Vice-President of Scott Paper Company, has been elected President of the newly-constituted Marinette Paper Company and will direct its operations.

The Scott Paper Company also announced that its net sales for the first eight months of 1941 amounted to $16,179,055, a record, and represents an increase of $3,302,732 or 25.6 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

New Issues Being Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—Public stock offerings being made by underwriting firms today include a group headed by Burr & Co., Inc., of New York and Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co. of Denver, which offered 225,000 common shares of the Seneca Falls Machine Co. at $5 a share. The company's capitalization, including this offering, consists of 475,000 shares of $1 par common stock.

A banking group headed by Jackson & Curtis offered 100,000 shares of Hygrade Sylvania Corp. common stock at $19.375. Proceeds will be used for expanding the fluorescent lighting and radio tube fields.

This financing, combined with a recent two-for-one common stock split up, brings the company's capitalization to 514,368 shares of common and 84,884 shares of $40 par 4½ per cent preferred stock.

Hardware Shortages More Troublesome

NEW YORK (AP)—Shortages of raw materials, particularly metals, have become increasingly troublesome to hardware manufacturers, delaying deliveries and piling up unfilled orders, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

A survey of the industry by the credit reporting firm showed, however, that sales and production still were at peak levels. In the last six months sales by hardware manufacturers have averaged more than 50 per cent greater than the same period of 1940.

Output of machine tools by the hardware industry, which reached record proportions in 1940, has been expanded 70 per cent this year through plant expansions and subcontracting, Dun & Bradstreet said.

Wood, Duff to Address National Security Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Principal speakers at the National Security Traders Association convention, to be held in New Orleans Sept. 23 through Sept. 25, will be David M. Wood, senior partner of the firm of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, attorneys, New York, and William H. Duff, senior partner of the firm of Duff and Phelps, Chicago, according to Gilbert Hattier, Jr., President of the New Orleans Security Traders Association, which will be host to the convention.

Mr. Wood will address the Municipal Forum Sept. 23 on "American Municipalities in Transition." Mr. Wood has been closely associated with municipal financing for many years. He is president of the Municipal Bond Club of New York.

The subject of Mr. Duff's talk Sept. 25 will be "Evaluation of Preferred Stocks." Mr. Duff is president of Peoples Light and Power Company and Illinois Water Service Company and director of a number of utility operating companies and an investment trust.

Gore Submits Plan to Freeze Prices, Wages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—A proposal to freeze commodity prices, wages, salaries and commissions as of Oct. 1 brought into the open today widely-divergent opinions among House Banking committeemen over the scope of price-fixing legislation.

The members cried "administratively impossible," when Rep. Gore (D) of Tennessee advanced that plan—the third to be placed before the committee since it began hearings Aug. 4.

Leon Henderson, present Price Administrator, who has been before the committee for weeks, said he was "staggered" by the prospect of having to regulate prices for every transactoin of the Nation's 130,000,000 people.

Universal Ceiling on Prices

But Mr. Gore's plan, which also would freeze agricultural prices at parity, began to crystalize the thoughts of the members who at first considered only an Administration proposal to empower President Roosevelt to fix ceilings on any runaway commodity prices. Then, Bernard M. Baruch, War Industries Board head in the World War, came along with a more far-reaching plan—a universal ceiling on all elements of the price structure.

Whatever its final form, a price bill is not likely to reach the stage of House debate for several weeks.

The Administration measure would not apply to wages and would provide that no ceiling for farm prices could be set at less than 110 per cent of the parity level. (Parity is the income which would preserve the 1909-1914 relationship between farm and industrial prices.)

May Be Retroactive

Mr. Baruch said that the Congress should go "as far back as you think you can get away with" in selecting the date for freezing prices. When pressed for a specific date, he suggested last Jan. 1.

Mr. Henderson said that he and his associates had spent at least 15 months debating whether to recommend the universal ceiling method but finally decided on the "selective ceiling" plan embodied in the Administration's bill.

Mr. Henderson told reporters that one of the first results of a decision by the committee to consider Mr. Gore's plan would be the necessity for "a complete net set of hearings" because all elements of business and industry would immediately clamor to be heard on the question of the freezing date.

Asked by Rep. Kunkel (R) of Pennsylvania whether it would not be impossible to freeze prices retroactively, Mr. Henderson replied with a grin:

"It would not be impossible, but it would certainly make quite a lot of uproar."

Ford Is Building New Steel Plant

DETROIT (AP)—Henry Ford has begun construction work on a new steel plant at his River Rouge factory to permit application to the aircraft industry of the steel casting technique developed for automobile manufacture.

The new steel unit will include four Bessemer converters, six electric furnaces and other facilities in a plant of 350,000 feet floor space. Governmental approval already has been given for most of the contemplated new operations which will include centrifugal casting to replace forging, and which are designed primarily to speed up aviation engine production.

Ford already is in production on Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines with a projected peak of 40 units a day expected early next year. In addition he has in development a 12-cylinder liquid cooled aircraft engine of his own design, an eight-cylinder tank motor and a pancake type engine that can be fitted into the wings of an airplane.

Doremus & Co. Elect New Secretary; Vice-President

Doremus & Company have announced the election of Dewey B. Holland as secretary of the company and of George Dock, Jr., as vice-president.

Mr. Holland has been associated with the agency for 20 years and for the past 15 years has been Production Manager and Account Executive. Before joining Doremus & Company, he served as Production Manager of the McJunkin Advertising Agency and in a similar capacity with the Corman Cheltenham Advertising Agency.

Mr. Dock has been with Doremus & Company since 1936, and has been engaged in financial advertising for 20 years. He had previously been Public Relations Advisor, Federal Home Loan Bank Board. He is the author of "Constructive Customer Relations," written for the American Bankers Association, and co-author of "Advertising Investment Securities," written for the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Hercules Powder to Make Rosin Ester in New Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Hercules Powder Company announced that a new plant at Hattiesburg, Miss., for the production of rosin ester, a chemical compound, would go into operation early in October.

The plant will increase Hercules' output of the product by 60 per cent, the announcement said. A further increase of 33 per cent will be obtained from addition of another unit on which construction will begin soon.

Priorities Faulty, Says N. A. M.; Small Units Seen Endangered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The Federal Government should adopt a system of allocation of materials similar to that used by the British rather than direct priorities which threaten to close down 116,500 non-defense plants in the nation and turn nearly 3,000,000 employees out of jobs within six months, according to Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Weisenburger, in an interview with the press, revealed that the N. A. M. and its affiliate, the National Industrial Conference Board, were making a nation-wide survey of the problems confronting small manufacturers. Preliminary reports from 13 states indicate that many of the smaller plants would have to shut down for lack of raw materials, he said.

"The association is genuinely concerned about the plight of the small manufacturer," he continued. "There is a possibility that 75 per cent of the non-defense manufacturers could probably be taken care of by very small allocations of raw materials.

"The association is for adopting methods to allocate materials to give defense production first call, but at the same time to try to allocate them so as to keep the small non-defense manufacturer in existence."

Mr. Weisenburger held that if present conditions were allowed to continue, a situation might develop where the United States would have a "depression" in non-defense production areas and "prosperity" in defense manufacturing zones. Both government and industry are making sincere efforts to alleviate the situation, he added.

He described this "major problem" as one vitally affecting national morale.

Mr. Weisenburger said his organization had under consideration a proposal to appoint a national committee of small business men to co-ordinate information and formulate means of meeting the material shortage problem.

Present conditions are not the fault of any one segment of national life, but can be traced in some part to the removal from the market of strategic material as a result of the accumulation of inventories on the part of business, government and consumers, he held.

Mr. Weisenburger has just returned here from a two-months, 30,000-mile tour of the nation during which he conferred with defense and non-defense producers from all sections.

Pontiac Producing Rapid Fire Guns

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation announced plans for an additional plant here to be devoted to the production of 20 millimeter rapid fire Oerlikon guns for the United States Navy. The guns are designed principally for use against dive bombers.

Pontiac already is in production of the weapons. The new building is expected to be completely equipped and ready for production next February.

H. J. Klingler, general manager of Pontiac Motors, in announcing his company was well ahead of schedule in production of the Oerlikon gun, said Pontiac's engineers had developed a number of production short cuts. One of these, he said, was the reduction of time required to rifle a gun barrel. This operation, which originally required 3 hours and 25 minutes, now is completed in 30 minutes.

DETROIT, Sept. 23 (AP)—Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner of Michigan declared today that the nation faces economic chaos "within three months" unless civilian labor and materials priorities are granted immediately to areas unable to participate in the national defense effort.

Appearing as a witness before a special House committee investigating national defense migration, the Governor asserted production quotas and defense priorities over essential materials threaten to wipe out the small business man and industrialist.

He said Michigan, as well as other states, was confronted with economic and welfare problems "far worse than the depth of the last depression" because small community industries are being starved by defense priorities and their resources are not being utilized.

"I know that national defense deserves the right-of-way," Gov. van Wagoner continued. "I know that the larger plants are better equipped to speed defense production and that sub-contracting of defense work is not possible or practical in every instance.

"But I know also that unless civilian labor priorities and civilian materials priorities are granted quickly to those areas which cannot participate in national defense business, Michigan and the Nation will see economic chaos within three months."

Turning to the curtailment of automotive production, which the Governor contends will throw thousands out of work because they cannot be absorbed into defense production, Governor van Wagoner urged adoption of a 32-hour week which he said would prevent any unemployment in Detroit before December and reduce it materially after that time.

To prevent labor dislocation, Governor van Wagoner urged allocation of additional defense contracts, especially to small communities, and acceleration of defense jobs, measures to protect the economic security of workers temporarily displaced, and a check on the flow of migrating workers into industrial centers until all employables are absorbed.

John D. O'Connell, director of the Michigan Department of Social Welfare, testified that the 50 per cent cut in automotive production would leave between 150,000 and 173,000 workers idle and add 25,000 cases to direct relief rolls by November at an added cost of $700,000 monthly.

So. Pac. Reports New Equipment, Pay Roll Rise; Load at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railway system has ordered or taken delivery on $62,000,000 of new equipment and added 12,000 to its pay rolls since the war began, and mostly in the past 12 months, A. D. McDonald said in a message to officers and employees.

The system, Mr. McDonald said, is carrying the biggest load in its history and indications are that 1941 totals will exceed by a substantial margin the record-breaking figures of last year.

"The present increase in traffic," Mr. McDonald said, ". . . is far from curing the financial situation caused by the depression years.

"Dividends were cut off by Southern Pacific in 1932 and none has since been paid.

"Continued improvement of this situation is hoped for, but the immediate concern of Southern Pacific is the fulfillment of its obligations as a common carrier with respect to defense traffic."

Shortage Seen In Facilities For Transport

WASHINGTON (AP)—A defense research official expressed the opinion that an imminent serious shortage of transportation facilities may become one of the most serious bottlenecks in the arms program.

Harry Magdoff, acting chief of the civilian supply section of OPM's research and statistics bureau, predicted that only 1,516,000 active, servicable freight cars will be available this fall to handle an estimated peak load requiring 1,646,000 cars.

Moreover, to meet peak requirements in the fall of 1942, an unprecedented car building program of a minimum 370,000 freight cars will be required," Mr. Magdoff said in a report.

"This program exceeds the most optimistic estimates of existing car building capacity in the United States. During the past 20 years the highest car construction was 175,748 in 1923. Sixteen million net tons of steel ingots will be needed to build 370,000 freight cars."

(Spokesmen for the railroad industry frequently have predicted they would be able to handle all traffic offered them. However, the Federal Works Agency has announced that on Thursday state motor vehicle offices would begin an inventory of trucks and busses that might be used in an emergency.)

Mr. Magdoff said his estimates did not take into account shipping restrictions, large scale army maneuvers and other factors which might further complicate the situation.

He predicted that 46,200,000 carloads this year and 50,400,000 carloads in 1942 would be required to handle freight for the defense program and increased industrial activity. In 1940 only 36,354,000 carloads were needed for such purposes.

Asserting that the best car utilization ratio ever attained was 1.64 in October, 1939, Mr. Madgoff estimated that that figure may go no higher than 1.6 this year, even considering increased railroad efficiency recently. The ratio represents the average number of active cars required to move one carload of freight in one week.

Bankers Acceptances Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers acceptances outstanding at the end of August totaled $197,472,000 compared with $209,899,000 at the end of July and $181,813,000 a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

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NEW ISSUE

115,120 Shares

Buffalo Forge Company

Common Stock
(Par value $1 per share)

Price $18.50 per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as may legally offer this stock in this State under applicable securities laws.

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MOORS & CABOT SOUCY & CO.

September 23, 1941.

How does the
NEW FEDERAL TAX LAW
affect you?

Copies of the REVENUE ACT OF 1941 (with Explanatory Digest) as signed by President Roosevelt on September 20, are now available free of charge, from our trust officers or any of our branch office managers; or we shall be glad to mail a copy if requested on your business or personal stationery.

Trust Department

The National
Shawmut Bank
Boston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listen to John Barry, War News Analyst — WBZ-WBZA — Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays — 9 p. m.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	423,710
1941 volume to date	102,267,320
1940 volume to date	149,920,695

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The mild rallying urge was on the stock market again today and favorites pushed up fractions to a point or so at the best.

Bidding centered on aircrafts, steels and motors. Many issues were neglected. Dealings, fast for a while in the forenoon, slackened appreciably later and top quotations were trimed in most cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Initial demand was attributed partly to reports of stronger resistance of the Reds to the Nazi thrust. Inflationary thoughts also were present as talk was heard of important congressional opposition to proposed ceilings on commodities and wages. Business developments were moderately cheerful. Word of the sinking of another United States-owned ship in the Atlantic was received calmly in boardrooms.

Stocks in front the greater part of the time included Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Lockheed, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Texas Corporation, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case and J*C. Penney.

In the curb support was accorded Bell Aircraft, American Gas, Gulf Oil, Humble Oil and Pantepec.

Bond Prices Steady

Bond prices steadied toward the closing hour today, minor advances becoming more numerous and a few issues erasing fractional losses to equal yesterday's final quotations.

Japanese loans increased their losses in the foreign list, dropping from 1 to 4 points in some cases. Volume in the foreign section was light.

U. S. Treasuries continued to edge downward, some of the longer term securities selling as much as 4-32 of a point under the previous close.

Speculative rails were irregular, small declines about balancing minor gains. Better prices were posted for Erie 5s of '75, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Nickel Plate 4½s, Western Union 5s, and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

December Wheat

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.21⅜	1.20⅛	1.20½	1.20⅛
Minneapolis	1.15⅝	1.14⅝	1.15	1.14⅝
Kansas City	1.15¼	1.14⅜	1.14⅝	1.14⅝
Winnipeg, Oct	.72¾	.72⅝	.72⅝	.72⅝

May Wheat

Chicago	1.25½	1.24	1.24½	1.24
Minneapolis	1.19¼	1.18½	1.18⅝	1.17⅞
Kansas City	1.18⅛	1.17¾	1.17⅝	1.17
Winnipeg, Dec.	.74⅛	.73¾	.73⅞	.73⅝

July Wheat

Chicago	1.25¾	1.25	1.25	1.25
Minneapolis	1.20⅝	1.20	1.20	....

December Corn

Chicago	.81⅞	.80½	.80½	.81⅛
Kansas City	....	....	.74⅛	.74

May Corn

Chicago	.87¼	.85⅞	.86	.86
Kansas City	.79	.79	.79	.79

May Oats

Chicago	.51⅞	.50⅝	.51	.52¾
Minneapolis	.47⅜	.46½	.47⅜	.46¾
Winnipeg, Oct	.45⅞	.44⅝	.45⅞	.44⅝

Rye, Chicago

December	.74⅝	.74	.74¼	.73¾
May	.80½	.79⅞	.79¾	.79
July	.82⅜	.82¼	.82¼	....

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	1.74½	1.74½	1.73	1.73	1.73¾
Oct (old)	1.71¾	1.72½	1.70¾	1.71¼	1.70½
Dec.	1.79¼	1.75	1.73	1.73¾	1.72½
May	1.79¼	1.79½	1.77⅝	1.77⅞	1.77¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	10.55	10.60	10.50	10.57	10.52
Dec.	10.97	11.00	10.87	10.97	10.90
Jan.	11.15	11.20	11.07	11.17	11.12
March	12.56	12.60	12.52	12.60	12.55

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.4	95.0
Dec.	94.2b	94.8a	....	....	93.8
March	93.1	93.2	93.1	93.2	92.5

Tops

Oct.	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.2
Dec.	126.7	126.5	125.7	126.3	125.2
March	124.1	125.0	124.1	124.8	123.7

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.62	16.65	16.53	16.62	16.57
December	16.84	17.05	16.75	16.86	16.76
March	17.03	17.23	16.95	17.05	16.99
May	17.16	17.36	17.07	17.19	17.12
July	17.19	17.43	17.16	17.19	17.17

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.70	13.70	13.58	13.58	13.70
December	13.55	13.60	13.40	13.43	13.46

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N.Y. March No. 3	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.78	2.78
World May No. 4	2.12	2.14	2.12	2.14	2.10

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80	7.77
March	7.92	7.93	7.92	7.93	7.82

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
December	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.55

Black Pepper

Dec	6.03	6.03	5.90	5.96	b5.98

b-Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.80	36.05	35.80	36.00	35.80
*December	35.70	36.15	35.70	36.15	35.85
*January	35.80	36.25	35.80	36.25	35.85

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.85	30.00	29.85	30.00	29.55
†November	29.75	30.05	29.75	30.05	29.65
†December	29.85	30.20	29.85	30.15	29.90

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.35	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.36
January	3.14	3.24	3.13	3.17	3.10

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
51¼	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 10
7⅜	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Sep 18
15⅞	12	Addressog (.1)	*3	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	15	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (.1½)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	Sep 22
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	Sep 22
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 20
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	160	160	160	+ ½
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 19
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85½	85¼	85½	— ½
37	25¾	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	19	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	12	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 22
20	10	Am Lea pf 3½k	2	20	20	20	Sep 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	59	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
19⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	47¾	46⅞	47½	Sep 22
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.30g)	6	5½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Sep 22
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	85	84½	84½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¼	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	*2	30	30	30	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	71¼	70¾	71	Sep 22
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	Sep 22
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	2	114	113⅞	113⅞	Sep 22
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep 17
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	Sep 22
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 22
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	..	A'g 12
1½	½	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	Sep 20
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	4	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ½
4½	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 11
45¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 22
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	4	4	4	4	
13¼	9⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 16
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13½	13½	13½	
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	2	87¼	87	87	+ ¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12	12	12	Sep 22
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	Sep 22
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 22
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33⅜	33	33	— ⅜
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	17	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	9	6¾	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	9	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	*5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	9	43¾	43	43	— ½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	154	154	154	Sep 19
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44¾	*43¾	44¾	+ ¾
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1½g)	11	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 22
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	6	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
95	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	95½	95	95½	+ ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	13	155⅜	154⅞	155⅜	+ ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+ ⅜
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	71	70¾	70¾	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151	151	— ½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29½	25⅛	Am Viscose ½g	16	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
116¾	113¾	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
90⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep 19
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 20
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	79¼	79	79	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	—5½
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	28	28½	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Sep 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 20
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 20
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33½	Sep 22
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	
5½	4	Armour Ill	28	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
69⅞	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	68½	68⅛	68½	+ ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	½	72	½	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Sep 22
8⅞	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	33	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	64⅜	62⅞	64⅜	+ ⅞
28¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	39	24⅞	24½	24¾	— ⅛
35¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	7	35¾	34¾	35¼	+1⅛
50¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+2
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	—1⅞
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep 18
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 15
3¼	1¾	Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	140	4¼	4	4	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	26	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 19
13¾	7	Barber As (1½e)	10	12⅜	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 15
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	9	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Sep 22
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27	27	27	Sep 19
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7	7⅞	
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	5	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅞
20⅛	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Sep 18
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.80a)	5	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ¼
73½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	28	68⅝	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅜
131½	119⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	—1½
31¾	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	Sep 22
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	5	8¼	8	8	
18¾	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	36	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	5	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
21⅞	18¾	Borden Co (.90g)	11	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	11	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 17
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 19
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	9	10⅛	10	10	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 16
1⅞	1¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	11	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Sep 22
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	7	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
31½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep 13
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 19
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4	4	
8½	4½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	5	33½	33½	33½	— ⅝
20⅞	15⅜	Burling (.95g)	5	19⅛	18⅝	18	Sep 22
46½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55¼	55	55¼	— ¾
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 18
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	Sep 22
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
.3	.1	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52½	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Sep 20
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	17	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	35½	35½	35½	Sep 20
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 17
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
57⅜	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	54½	54	54	— ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9	9	9	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	Sep 18
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 19
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	33½	32¾	32⅞	Sep 22
3⅝	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 22
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 19
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 20
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	4	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 19
4	2¼	Ches Corp	2	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	3½	Chi Great W pf	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	2	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Sep 22
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
..	..	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
..	..	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
..	..	C R I & P 7% pf	1	..	..	..	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 22
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	68	59⅜	58¾	59	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.80g)	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 22
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	20¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	4	35½	34⅝	34⅝	Sep 19
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Sep 22
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (3½g)	1	98¼	97½	97½	— ⅝
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep 14
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (1¼a)	8	15½	15¼	15¼	
104⅛	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104½	104	104	Sep 22
20¼	18½	Colins & A 2¾g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep 18
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
62	42¼	Col Gas (1.60g)	81	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	69⅛	69½	69⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 19
8⅜	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	5	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
31	21⅜	Com

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
15	2½s 53-49	107	107	107
2	3s 55-51	111.19	111.19	111.19
5	2½s 54-52	108.10	108.10	108.10
6	2½s 58-56	104.11	104.11	104.11
1	2¾s 59-56	110	110	110
	2¾s 65-60	110.27	110.27	110.27

New York City Bonds

21	3s 80	106	105¾	105⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
4	Abitibi P&F 5s 53	60½	60⅛	60½
1	Adams Exp 4s 47	102	102	102
1	Adams Exp 4s 48	103	103	103
2	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	75½	75⅛	75½
8	Alleghany 5s 44 mod	92	91¾	91¾
4	Alleghany 5s 49 mod	77½	77⅛	77⅛
2	Alleghany 5s 50 mod	61¾	61¾	61¾
2	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61½	61½	61½
13	Alleghany Inc 5s 67 ww	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	67	67	67
18	Am & For P 5s 2030	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
12	AmIGChem 5½s 49	100 15-32	100	15-32
10	Am T&T 3½s 43	109	108¾	108¾
3	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Am T&T 3¼s 61	113	112¾	112⅞
90	Am T&T 3s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Arm Del 4s '55	108¾	107¾	108
21	AT&SF 4s '95	87½	87⅜	87⅜
11	At&SF aj 4s'95 st	99¼	99⅛	99⅜
15	AT&SF 4s 1908-95	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	AT&SF 4s 1909-95	103	103	103
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103	99¾
25	Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	99¾	99¾	99¾
29	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	101	100½	101
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	75¼	75	75¼
2	A C Line cit 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
6	A C Line 4½s '64	60	59¾	60
5	A C Line 5s '45	90½	90¼	90½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
14	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	58¾	58¾	59¾
29	B&O '95 st A	32¾	32⅛	32⅜
4	B&O '95 st A	37	37	37
81	B&O 2000 st D	32½	32⅛	32⅛
5	B&O '96 st F	32½	32⅜	32½
82	B&O cv '60 st	30	29¾	29¾
17	B&O 4s '48	57¾	57⅛	57⅛
5	B&O S W '50 st	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛
16	eBth Stl 3½s '52	33	32¾	32¾
4	Boston & Me 4½s'70	11 0½	110	110
6	Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	98¾	98	98
7	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	106	105½	105½
19	Bklyn Un Gas 5s'57B	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1	Buf R&P '57 st	107½	107⅛	107½
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106½	106½	106½
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Can Nor 6½ 46	105½	105⅜	105½
2	Can Pac 5s 44	88	88	88
3	Can Pac 5s 54	68¾	68¾	68¾
2	Can Pac 4s perp	101	100⅞	101
5	Celanese 3s 55	97	96½	97
19	Celotex 4½s'77 ww	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	65	65¼	65¼
2	Cen New Eng 4s 61	50	50	50
2	Cen Pac 5s 60	70	70	70
15	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	18	18	18
1	Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
5	C&O 4½s 92	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
1	C&O 5s 56	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	C&O rfg 5s 71A	68	68¾	68
6	C&O 4½s 77	93½	93½	93½
1	C&O 4s 1st 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	C&O 4½s Ill 49	28¼	28¼	28¼
8	Chi&E Ill inc 97	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1	Chi&Erie 5s 82	34	34	34
ChGtW 4½s inc 2038		63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
3	Chi, West 4s 38	10⅜	10⅛	10¼
40	CHSP&Pac 5s 75	2	2¼	2¼
13	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11¼	11¼	11½
6	Chi&NW 6½s 36	16½	16½	16½
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	27½	27¼	27½
12	Chi&NW gn 5s 87	2	2	2
20	Chi&NW v 4¾s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
17	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
15	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
15	Chi & NW 3½s 87	12½	12⅞	12⅞
2	CRI & P 4½s 52A	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	CRI & P v 4½s 60	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
15	CRI & P 4s 88	19	19	19
1	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	11⅜	11¼	11¾
1	CRI & P rfg 34	97½	97½	97½
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94¼	94¼
5	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	47	46⅝	46⅝
4	Childs Co 5s 43	49¼	49¼	49¼
17	CCC&StL 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
7	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	72½	72½	72½
2	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	85½	85¼	85½
23	Col Ry & I 5s 70	16	15½	15⅞
10	Col & So 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	103½	103½
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	53½	53	53½
4	ComlMack inc 6s new	110	109¾	110
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	104	104	104
1	Con Edis 3¼s 66	104½	104½	104½
1	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	122¼	122¼	122¼
1	CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Curtis Pub 3s 55	52½	52¼	52¼
4	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	1⅞	1¾	1¾
4	D&RG West 5s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	D&RG West 5s 78	11 1⅞	11	11⅞
1	Det Ed 4s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Det Ed 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	100	100	100
10	E Tenn V&G cn 5s 56	102	102	102
10	Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	31	30⅜	31
62	Erie rfg 5s 67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Erie rfg 5s 67 ww	31	30⅜	30⅜
44	Erie rfg 5s 75	32	32⅛	32⅛
93	Erie 4½s 2015 ww	98	96¼	97½
34	Erie 1st 4s 96	95¾	95	95
2	Erie gen lien 4s 96	60¼	59¾	60¼
1	Erie cv 4s 53 A	55¼	55¼	55¼
132	Erie 4s 95 wi	88¼	86⅞	87½
5	Erie & Jer 6s 55	100½	100½	100½
4	Erie Gene 6s 57	121⅜	121⅛	121⅛
3	Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
1	Francis Sug 6s 56	68¾	68¾	68¾
9	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94⅜	94⅜
8	Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
25	Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	84	84	84
25	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95½	95¼	95½
16	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92	91½	91½
10	G Bay & W deb B	87½	87½	87½
5	Gulf M & Oh 5s 50	65	65¼	65¼
1	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	46½	46½	46½
2	Hocks V 4½s 59	131	131	131
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	99	99	99
2	Housatonic 5s 37	61¾	61¾	61¾
14	Houston Coal 5s62A	40¾	40¾	40½
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43⅜	43⅜
10	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	12	12
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
8	Ill Cen 4s 53	40	39½	39½
1	Ill Cen 4s 53 reg	40	40	40
17	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40½	40¼	40¼
18	Ill Cen 4½s 66	41⅞	41¾	41¾
5	Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	57	57	57

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.95	28.11	18.66
Net change	+.31	+.10	+.01
Previous close	127.64	28.01	18.65
1941 high	133.89	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

* Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	IC&CStL&NO 5s63a	43½	43¼	43⅜
2	IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	39½	39	39
3	Indpls & Lou 4s 56	22½	22	22
5	Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14⅞	14¾	14¾
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	11¾	11⅜	11¾
17	Int Hydro El cv 4½s 44	89	88¼	88¼
63	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	67	66¾	67
1	Int Paper 6s 55	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1	Int Paper 5s 47	80½	80½	80½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s 72	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1	Int T&T 4½s 52	51½	50¾	51½
17	Int T&T 5s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	45½	45½	45½
6	K C South 5s 50	66	66	66
2	K C South 3s 50	62½	62½	62½
3	K C Term 4 60	85½	85¾	85½
10	Lac Gas 5½s 53	85	85	85
3	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Lac Gas 5s 42	87¾	87½	87½
4	LS&MS 3½s 97	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	68½	68½	68½
1	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¾	30⅝	30¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¾	29¾
1	Leh Va Term 5 51	53	53	53
4	Lion Oil cv 4½sc 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	LoudN cv 4½s 2003	94¾	94½	94¾
2	LoudN 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
1	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	97¾	97¾	97¾
9	Maine Cen 4½s 60	49½	49½	49½
1	Manati Sug 4s 57	94½	94½	94½
1	Marion StShov 4s 47st	37	37	37
5	Midland RRNJ 5s 40	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	MoiSparta&NW 4s 47	24½	24½	24½
2	M-K-T 5s 62A	20¾	20¾	20¾
3	M-K-T 4½s 78	31⅞	31¼	31¼
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26	26	26
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26½	26	26
5	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 77 Fct	27	27	27
3	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26	25⅞	26
10	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	2	2	2
19	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10 7⅜	10 7⅛	10 7⅜
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110	110	110
1	MonWPa Pub Sv5s 65	112½	112½	112½
3	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
2	Montreal Tr 5s 41	77	77	77
2	Mor & Essex 5s 55	41	41	41
2	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35½	35	35
2	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	39⅞	40
2	MorA&Essex 3½s 2000	66¾	66½	66½
1	NashCha&StL 4s 78	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
1	Nat Distill 3½s 49	105	105	105
5	Natl Steel 3½s 65	57	57	57
1	N Eng AA 5s 45	71	71	71
7	New Eng T&T 5s 52	122¾	121¾	122¼
11	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2	N Orl Term 4s 50	73½	73½	73½
2	NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	40½	40½	40½
11	NY&GreenwdL5s46	50	50	50
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55¼	55¾
2	NYC 4½s 2013 A	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
51	NYC 4s 46	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
1	NYC cn 4s 98	93½	93	93½
3	NYC&HR 3½s 97	96	96	96
1	NY Chi&St L 6s 50	68	67¾	67¾
6	NYChi&StL 4½s 74 A	57¾	57½	57¾
16	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	57¾	57¾	57¾
127	NY ChStL 4s 46	93¾	93⅝	93⅞
1	NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	101¼	101½	101¼
6	NY Connect 3¼s 65	75¼	74¾	75¼
6	NY Dock cv 4s 47	121	121	121
10	NY GElH&P 5s 48	121	121	121
4	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	99½	99½	99½
5	NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	26¾	26¾	26¾
5	NYNH&H 4s 67	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	10 8¼	10 8¼	10 8¼
4	NY Steam 3½s 63	12	11⅞	12
4	NY S&W gen 5s 40	33	33	33
1	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	10 3¼	10 3¼	10 3¼
1	Niagara Shr cv 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Norf & W 4s'96	128½	128½	128½
16	Nor Pac 6s 2047	61¾	61⅜	61¾
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52½	52½
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
49	Nor Pac 4s 97	70	69¾	69¾

Erie Railroad Reports Big Earnings Upturn

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported net operating income of $2,079,435 for August, compared with $1,441,367 for the corresponding 1940 month. This brought eight months net operating income to $14,383,082, against $7,649,979 for the same period in 1940.

Net income for the eight months after deductions for fixed charges was reported as $5,291,557. Under Erie's reorganization plan, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and confirmed by Federal court, fixed charges for this period would be $4,640,000.

Erie said it expected to issue new securities under the reorganization plan before the end of this year.

Power Company Net Drops

Carl S. Herrmann, President of New England Power Association, reports that net earnings available for fixed charges of Connecticut River Power Company, a subsidiary company, for the six months ended June 30, 1941 and 1940, were $1,129,451 and $1,195,339, respectively, equivalent to 2.27 and 2.37 times such charges, and the balance available for dividends was $633,579 and $692,212.

Foreign Bonds				
2	Antioquia 7s 45 B	11	11	11
4	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68½	68½	68½
10	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68½	68½	68½
9	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
5	Brazil 6½s 27-57	19½	19½	19½
3	Brazil C Ry 6½ 7s 52	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	Brisbane 6s 58	65	65	65
1	Brisbane 6s 58	77	76	76
11	Canada 5s 52	102¾	101⅞	101⅞
17	Canada 4s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Canada 3¼s 61	96¼	96¼	96¼
12	Canada 3s 67	93¼	93¼	93¼
40	Canada 2½s 45	99	98½	98½
8	Canada 2¼s 44	99¼	99	99
1	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 8	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	ChileMtBk 6¾s61asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	Chile 6s 60 asd	14	14	14
3	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Colomb Mun 7s 60asd	13½	13½	13½
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	42	42	42
2	Colomb 3s 70	34	34	34
6	Copenhag 5s 52	37	36	36
1	Cordoba Pr 7s 42	90½	90½	90½
10	Costa Rica 7s 51	18½	18½	18¾
4	Cuba 5½s 45	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Cuba 4½s (1909) 44	102	102	102
7	Cuba 4½s 77	69½	69½	69½
1	Denmark 6s 42	67	67	67
1	Ger Govt 7s 49	83¾	83¾	83¾
3	GtCntRIEP&P 6½s 50	62	62	62
4	Haiti 6s 52	69½	69	69½
2	Japan 5½s 65	84	84	84
6	Medellin Mun 6½s54	10½	10¼	10½
21	Panama 5½s A 1st	63¾	63	63
1	Queensld 6s 47	85	85	85
1	Rio de Jan 6s 46	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 46	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	26	25½	26
1	Sao Paulo St 8s 36	36	36	36
37	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63½	62½	62½
3	Sao Paulo St 6s 58	25¼	25¼	25¼
44	Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	44½	44	44½
1	Sydney 5½ 55	87	87	87
10	Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	40¾	40	40
2	True 4½s 68	49	48½	48½
15	Uru cv 3¾s4s4½s 79	53	52	52
3	Warsaw City 7s 58	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	6½	6½	6½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,614,000; previous day, 4,632,400; week ago, 5,807,050; year ago, 8,026,000; two years ago, 16,965,900; Jan. 1 to date, 1,529,335,800; year ago, 1,133,813,800; two years ago, 1,499,912,600.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p.m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¾	9½
American Hardware Co	23½	25½
American Manufacturing	28½	28½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83½
American Meter Co	5¼	5¾
American Wringer Co	23½	...
†Amoskeag Company	7¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	27	28
Apleton Company	108	108
Appleton Company 7 pf	3½	6
*Applied Arts Corp	43½	46½
Arlington Mills	34½	36½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	2¼	3¼
*Automobile Banking Corp A	18¾	17½
*Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	38	38
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	111	...
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	8½	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	67½	70½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	14¼	16½
Boston Wharf Company	20½	32½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27	28
*Brinks Inc	4¾	5⅞
Campbell A S Co Inc	39½	...
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	38¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	13½	15¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	25½	28½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	104	106½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	97	99¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	70	75
Draper Corporation	13½	15½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation	17	19
Eastern Corporation pf	12½	14½
Exolon Co	14¾	16¾
Family Loan Society Inc	24	27
Family Loan Society pf A	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	83	87
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	15½
*General Machinery	6¾	8¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	98¾	98¾
Graton & Knight Co	50	70
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	103¾	103¾
Graton & Knight Co pf	107	107
Great Northern Paper Co	109¼	109¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	105¼	105¼
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	49	49
Harrington & Richardson	47¾	48¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	48¾	48¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20¼	20¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	31¾	31¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	26	26
Hooker Electro Chem	50	50
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	77	78½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	83	83
International Machine Tool	90½	90¼
Keith George E Co	8½	10½
Kendall Company	17½	19
Kennedy's Inc	7½	8¾
King-Seeley Corp	82½	82½
*Landers Frary & Clark	111½	114½
Lawrence Portland Cement	44¼	48
Lincoln Stores	70	74½
Lincoln Stores 7	108	111
Ludlow Mfg Associates	114	117
Marathon Paper Mills	84	88
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	33¾	36½
Merrick & Co	23	27
Merrimack Manufacturing	100½	102½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	111	111
Mid-West Refineries Co	99½	99½
Millers Falls Company	91	99½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	96	98
Nashawena Mills	102	102
Nasha ua Manufacturing Co	102½	102½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	104	104
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	108¾	108¾
National Chemical & Mfg	19¾	19¾
National Shirt Shops	68¾	68¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	19	19
Newmarket Manufac Co	77¾	77¾
*Nicholson File Company	111½	113½
Nonquitt Mills	47½	47½
Ohio Finance	9	11½
Pahlandin Eastern Pipe Line	14½	16½
Parker Appliance	38¾	38¾
Plymouth Corodage Company	13¾	15¾
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25½	28½
Quincy Mkt C E & W $ pf	104	106½
Quisset Mill	27	29¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	70	75
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	13½	15½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	5½	6½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	17	19
Sanford Mills	12¾	14½
Submarine Signal Co	74¾	75½
Tampax Inc	98¾	98¾
Thompson Automatic Arms	70	70
Triumph Explosive Inc	103⅝	103⅝
Union Premier Food Strs pf	107	107
United Elastic Corp	109¼	109¼
U S Envelope Company	105¼	105¼
U E Envelope Co 7 pf	49	49
Valley Mound & Iron Corp	94¼	94½
WJR Radio Station Detroit	37	37
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	22¾	23¾
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	82	82
Wamsutta Mills Inc	47¾	48¾
Warner & Swasey	48¾	48¾
West Point Manufacturing	20¼	21

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106½	110
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94	98
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	114½	...
Blackstone V-G-E $2.50 pf	17	19
Buffalo Niagara E4 pf	83	87
Cin Illinois Public S $6 pf	69	73
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	108½	111½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	40¼	43¼
General Water Co & E $3pf	20¼	23¼
Interstate Natural Gas	4¾	5¾
Jamaica Water Supply	104½	108½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf 9	102	106
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101½	104¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	100½	103½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	112	115
New Orleans Pub S$7pf	9½	12½
New Rochelle Wat pf	111½	114½
No States Power Del 5 pf	44¼	48
No States Power Del 6 pf	70¾	74½
No States Power Del 7 pf	111½	114½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	108	111
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	114	117
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	84	88
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	105	108½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	111½	114½
Public Service Ind	6	6½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	49	53
Public Service Okla $2pf	40¼	42¼
Public Electric Lt pf	95¾	99¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	104	107
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	13¾	15
San Diego Gas & Electric	96	...
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	200	222
Sierra Pacific Power Co	115	...
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	...	...
Tampa Electric Co	21¾	23¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	103½	105
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101½	103½
Washington Ry & Elec units	15½	17½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	21	23¼
do 6 pf	112	...
Beverley Gas & Electric	52	56
do 7 pf	140	...
Brockton Gas Light	4¼	5¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	99	103
do 7 pf	109½	113½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	104	...
Conn Light & Power	40	42½
Cumb County Pwr&Lt 6 pf	112½	...
Eastern Utilities Asso	22½	24½
do conv	2½	3½
Fall River Gas Works	23½	25½
Fitchburg Gas&Electric	38½	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	65½	70½
Hartford Electric Light	37	41
Haverhill Gas Light	9½	11½
Holyoke Wate Power	14½	16½
Lawrence Gas&Electric	38	42
Lowell Electric Light	46	50
Lynn Gas & Electric	77	82
Mass Power & Light pf	16	18
Mass Utilities Asso pf	28	30½

Newest Sinking Near Iceland Direct U. S. Defiance by Axis

Continued from Page 1

Knox gave an official, minimum definition of these waters. He said:

"Beginning tomorrow the American Navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying lend-aid supplies between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

"These ships," Mr. Knox added, "are ordered to capture or destroy by every means at their disposal, Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters."

Concerning the latest sinking, the Government's official announcement contained only the following meager information:

"The State Department has been informed by the Navy Department that the United States Government-owned S. S. Pink Star was sunk on Sept. 19 at latitude 61 degrees 36 minutes north, longitude 35 degrees 7 minutes west. She sailed from New York on Sept. 3 with a general cargo. The reported position at which the Pink Star was sunk is approximately 45 miles northwest of the position of the Sessa sinking.

Nationalities of Crew

"The nationalities of the crew of 34 are as follows: one Danish, six British, eight Canadian, three Belgian, eight Dutch, one Polish, one French, one Portuguese, one Irish, three Chinese, one Ecuadorian.

"The Pink Star (ex-Danish ship Lundby) was requisitioned by the United States Maritime Commission on July 12, 1941, and placed under Panamanian registry. She was chartered by the Maritime Commission to the United States Lines. The vessel was built in 1926 and was of 6,850 tons deadweight."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, during a discussion of the Pink Star sinking at his press conference, expressed unlimited confidence in the United States Navy's ability and efficiency to cope with Axis raiders.

He said that while all officials of the Government had unbounded confidence in the Navy, he preferred to have the Navy itself discuss what was being done about the particular case of the Pink Star.

Secretary Hull explained that he was attempting to assemble all possible information on the sinking and that it would be made available soon.

Other Incidents

Besides the sinking of the Pink Star, the six other incidents affecting American shipping are these:

The American freighter Robin Moor was sunk by a German raider in the South Atlantic on May 21. No care was taken for the safety of the endangered crew who were afloat in life boats for many days and ultimately rescued.

The Sessa, an American-operated 2,900-ton vessel, formerly Danish and flying the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed by a German U-boat 300 miles southwest of Iceland on Aug. 17, with 24 members of the crew, including one American, presumably lost.

The United States destroyer Greer, carrying mail to Iceland, was fired on more than once by a German submarine on Sept. 4, all torpedoes failing to hit.

The Steel Seafarer, a 5,700-ton American flag freighter, was sunk by Axis aerial bombing in the Red Sea on Sept. 5. No loss of life.

The American-operated ship Montana, formerly Danish and flying the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed by a German submarine 40 miles from the scene of the Sessa sinking on Sept. 11. No word has been heard from the crew who took to lifeboats.

The Arkansas, 6,900-ton American merchantman, was damaged by bombing in the port of Suez on Sept. 11.

Coincident with the announcement of the sinking of the Pink Star, the State Department released a statement given to the United States Consul in Iceland by the first mate of the Sessa describing the grim circumstances of that ship's destruction. He believed that the attacking submarine could not see the identity of the Sessa but provided added proof that it made no effort to establish its identity.

Indicative of the close alliance between the United States and British naval forces is the Navy Department's announcement that a total of 12 British warships have recently undergone major repairs in Eastern shipyards and have put out again to resume their work. And another dozen are now in the process of renovation.

The repaired battleships included the Malaya at the New York Navy Yard, the Resolution at Philadelphia, and the Rodney, considered one of the most powerful warships now in active service, at Boston.

Other departed ships were:

The auxiliaries Canton, at Brooklyn; Southern Prince and Bulolo, at Baltimore, and Montclare and Alaunia, at Boston; the corvettes Tulip and Clark, at Charleston; the armed merchant cruiser Aurania, at Newport News, and the destroyer Richmond, at Boston.

President to Speak

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt will participate in "Liberty Fleet Day" Sept. 27, when 14 merchant ships will slide down the ways in the greatest mass launching since World War days, the Maritime Commission announced.

A message from Mr. Roosevelt will be radiocast at each of the launchings, scheduled for shipyards on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Later in the day the transcription will be radiocast over the NBC Blue Network.

Anti-Nazi Riots

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—DNB blamed President Roosevelt today for recent anti-Nazi demonstrations in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Santiago, Chile, and other South American cities.

"It is noteworthy in connection with the Roosevelt tactics," the official news agency said, "that at virtually the same time an incited throng demonstrated before the Legation building in the Argentine Capital, demonstrators marched to the German Legation in Santiago, threw stones at the Reich's flag hoisted for a Chilean national holiday, and broke some window panes.

"Also at other places German and Italian flags were torn down and windows broken."

Senate Movie Show Resumes Before a Packed Audience

Continued from Page 1

laughter and applause from the audience, which apparently sympathized with the movie industry.

Senator McFarland then read telegrams attacking "Jimmy" Fidler, a movie gossip columnist, previously put on the stand by Senator Clark. He charged that the subcommittee was going far afield in investigating such matters, and should rather spend its time in seeing the films which are under attack, many of which the subcommittee members acknowledge, they have never seen.

Questioned on Stock

Mr. Schenck, a slight figure in a double-breasted blue serge suit and gray-blue shirt with soft collar, spoke with a slight accent. Senator Clark plunged at once into the stock ownership of Loew's. Despite what had appeared in the press, Senator Clark assured the witness that he would not be treated unfairly and he should be perfectly at ease.

Mr. Schenck said that he and his family owned only 5,000 or 6,000 shares of the 1,627,000 shares of the company. He was hazy over the financial ownership of his company and said he could not tell how many companies he was an officer and director in. He said his company had invested some $2,500,000 in British Gaumont, or about 24 per cent of the stock, but that the control was held in Britain. This the largest theater chain in Britain.

Witness said his investments in Britain were frozen in blocked sterling funds. Mr. Schenck said he had theater and distributing properties in Australia, and Canada and in the United States. He said his company has 129 theaters, and part interest in 12 theaters in Buffalo. Outside of New York, he said, the theaters are first-run, large buildings in key cities.

Audience Applauds Schenck

Senator Clark displayed effusive courtesy in dealing with Mr. Schenck, but Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, asked pointedly why Mr. Schenck did not remember what corporations he was a director of. Witness said many of the corporations were merely mechanical conveniences.

"If you are Exhibit A of the corporation directors of this country, then God save the stockholders!" cried Senator Tobey.

Witness replied that the companies he represented had made money for stockholders. The audience applauded Mr. Schenck, when he declared that in view of his company's success he did not feel that the committee was justified in grilling him, and Senator Tobey reported that there was a "professional claque" in the room. The gross assets of the company were $150,000,000 and gross revenues $100,000,000 a year, he said.

Lindbergh Cancels Radiocast Speech

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—National headquarters of the America First Committee announced yesterday that Charles A. Lindbergh had canceled a broadcast scheduled for Saturday over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington in favor of a speech before a committee-sponsored rally in Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 3.

"Colonel Lindbergh doesn't want to make two speeches so close together," a spokesman said. "We applied for radio time from Washington when three sites were under consideration for the address. Later it was decided that the speech would be given in Fort Wayne."

He said no arrangements had yet been made for a broadcast of the Fort Wayne speech.

Minerals Search Rigorous Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—New projects being undertaking by the United States Bureau of Mines, in its search for "strategic" minerals needed to win the war, are scattered all the way from icy Alaska to some of the hottest parts of Arizona.

Probably the toughest assignment is that of Engineer J. H. East and 30 men, who must explore a nickel deposit on Yakobi Island, out in the Gulf of Alaska 100 miles from Juneau. The annual rainfall there is 90 inches.

Only a trifle less difficult is the task of E. S. Sanford, sent from the Bureau's Tucson headquarters to diamond drill a chrome deposit on the Kenai peninsula. John H. Soule is in charge of another party sent to explore manganese beds on the Virgin river in Arizona.

300 Labor Delegates Walk Out on Rossi

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—A mass demonstration against Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco marked the opening session of the California State Federation of Labor convention yesterday.

More than 300 delegates of the estimated 1,000 in attendance marched from the Civic Auditorium as Mayor Rossi arose to give his welcoming address. There was no disorder.

Most of the 300 were members of the Culinary Related Unions, and it was understood that their protest was an aftermath of a recent session in the Mayor's office in regard to the current hotel strike here.

In a preamble to his talk the Mayor deplored "this unhappy occurrence," said he never had attacked labor but only disagreed with one or two spokesmen, and rebuked the demonstrators for not respecting "Rossi the Mayor" even if they did not respect "Rossi the man."

The Federation voted overwhelmingly to bar any delegates from its conventions who are affiliated with the Communist Party, the Nazi Bund, or Labor's Nonpartisan League.

President Proclaims Pulaski Day Oct. 11

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt has proclaimed Oct. 11 General Casimir Pulaski Memorial Day, honoring the Polish count who fought for American independence, and noted that once again "our precious liberties are gravely menaced by the spread of conquest and tyranny abroad."

In this grave crisis, with these liberties menaced, Mr. Roosevelt said, "we may gratefully recall the efforts and sacrifices of those who helped establish this as a free Nation."

He recalled that on Oct. 11, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, General Pulaski was killed. The President hailed him as a "valiant representative of a people that has for centuries displayed magnificent independence of spirit."

The Chief Executive called for appropriate commemoration of the day in schools, churches, and other suitable places.

17 States Still Need Military Guard Acts

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23 (AP)—Seventeen of the 48 States have not set up State military units to take over duties of the National Guard, a report to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws show.

James C. Wilkes, Washington, told the Conference yesterday that 31 States had passed a model State Guard Act, 27 set up State Defense Councils, 17 enacted model anti-sabotage laws and 15 passed model explosive acts.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you quick cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make 100%; 14 popular asstS. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. G-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doshia 8-68, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-Card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings." Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 704 Adams, Elmira, New York.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1.
CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME
FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs. Exclusive $1 box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line, Sunshine Art, Dept. 32, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 160 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 83 Remsen St. —(Cor. Henry) — Choice 7 rooms, garden, penthouse, 3 exposures, porch, private street entrance; 1-3½-3 rooms, 2 exposures, exceptional closets throughout; quiet, select tenancy; convenient transportation.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

N. Y. C., 435 West 21st Street—Choice 1-2-room apartments; quiet, select tenancy; residential block, convenient to all transportation.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1883.

SUNNY, through floor, 4 rooms, small private house; $60. RIEDER, GR. 5-3973 (N. Y. C.).

COUNTRY BOARD

PLEASANT, permanent home for elderly couple, many privileges. Write MRS. E. G. MAGOON, West Road, Bernardston, Mass.

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night, permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wallsboro, Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE

FINE, healthy, pedigreed Irish Setter puppies, 6 weeks old; shown by appointment. Belmont 4606 or Kirkland 6546 (Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 307 Lexington Ave. (32nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $98.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4967-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 235 Seventh Avenue at 24th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Fonta. 6-2278.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 83 Remsen St. —(Cor. Henry) — Choice 7 rooms, garden, penthouse, 3 exposures, porch, private street entrance; 1-3½-3 rooms, 2 exposures, exceptional closets throughout; quiet, select tenancy; convenient transportation.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

N. Y. C., 435 West 21st Street—Choice 1-2-room apartments; quiet, select tenancy; residential block, convenient to all transportation.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1883.

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 235 Seventh Avenue at 24th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Fonta. 6-2278.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BEAUTICIAN wanted, all around, for week ends only. Susane's Beauty Shop, 3156 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. Phone OL. 7-7534.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of adults in Wellesley, Mass.; American Protestant preferred; good health and references required; good wages. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Room and board in comfortable home for rest and study, first floor; near Coolidge Corner. Beacon 5739.

HOUSES TO LET

MILTON, MASS. — 12-room house, 6 fireplaces, 3 baths, furnished or unfurnished; 20 min. from Park St.; exclusive residential section. Blue Hills 0040.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO — Modern methods; beginners, advanced; indorsed by leading colleges and conservatories. LULU BUTTEL, 43-14 161st St., Flushing, N. Y. Fl. 8-0699.

LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED from Chestnut Hill, Newton, Mass., Sunday, young male beagle hound; answers to "Derry." Call Longwood 3063. Reward.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS PRIVATE HOME for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study. Near Washington's Crossing. Beautiful scenery. Open all year. Permanent or transient. Rooms with baths. MRS. E. R. MILUM, NATOMA PINES, R. D. #4, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box W-3, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In convenient location, large room suitable for 1 or 2 persons; pleasant home, excellent food. App. 2243.

ROOMS TO LET

CORONA, L. I., N. Y., 108-20 39 Ave.—Room for gentleman in private home; convenient transportation. HA. 4-5305.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-81 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-0395—2 attractive single rooms, private home; quiet, residential section; excellent transit.

N. Y. C., near Columbia and Seventh Church —attractive single room $5.00; kitchen privileges. 502 West 113th St. (Apt. 3-A).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALERT young man (draft 3-A), experienced selling, desires position with opportunity for advancement; other fields considered. Write Box R-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT young woman desires position as general office worker or stock room; also types; excellent references given. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, early forties, seeks position as companion; good reader, university graduate, cultural background, experienced housekeeper, fond of children; city or country, congenial surroundings more important than compensation. Write Box M-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RESIDENT tutor desires position; professor retired, wide experience in college cultural studies and business law. Richard S. Harvey, Ph.B. Columbia, 65 University Place, N. Y. C. ST. 9-7711.

TO LET

BOSTON — 6-room apt. $75. On Park Drive, near Beacon Street
Office Space—31 Bay State Road.
Tel. Ken. 0490.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address all letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone

ROOMS TO LET

KENDAL — Large bedroom and sittingroom, furnished; quiet home, use of bathroom and kitchen; no attendance. 8, Kendal Green.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 3½ gns. Phone Fre. 3367.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church MISS BAKER, VIC. 2306. Bus 24 passes

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. W 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 276011
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

Moffitt Bros. Ltd.
are now showing
New Autumn Coats,
Gowns and Millinery
8-12, Church Street, Accrington (Tel. 2568)
Also at Nelson

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND MILLINERY
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2890 (5 lines)

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 372 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate
General Requisites for
the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality, Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work
Moderate Charges

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

W. M. MILTHORP
Coal and Coke Merchant
The best of every grade stocked at prices suitable to all.
8, Victoria Avenue Tel. 3461

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	I	C	K	E	T		A	L	P	S
E	V	A	N		E	L	S	A		E
B	A	T		K	N	E	E		B	E
E	N		J	A	N	E		B	E	D
R		B	O	L	E		B	O	A	
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	A	R	E		S	A	L	T		L
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L		B	O	N	N		N	O	A	H
S	T	A	R		S	E	N	O	R	A

ENGLAND

HARROGATE
(Continued)

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
Standings Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park Tel. 4390

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62063, 9 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberts Arcade
Lower Briggate. Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and
189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Great Crosby 3261 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kirkstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1880
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £16.10.0 to £92.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SHOES
which fit
the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

"BRADBURN"
Dyers and Cleaners
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne—'Phone 22787
9, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Continued)

NOW — more than ever—clothes must last. Come to JOHN MOSES' first, for complete satisfaction and the Best of Everything.
JOHN MOSES
Grainger Street, Newcastle, 1
Tel. 20674

NOTTINGHAM

"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
For All Electrical and Radio Goods.
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE
WITH
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES

STEWART & STEWART
PHONE 24295-6
Ladies—Men—Boys
Girls' and Babies' Wear
Outfitters and Tailors
to the Family
"We Stock Maenson Clothes"
Quality—Service—Style
Another Service for Men
BARBER'S SHOP NOW OPEN
off Pinstone Street

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 42719

Permanent Waving
Hairdressing, Etc.
Manicure, Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING
Edith Smith
25 Bosville Road, Crookes

Gowns, Knitwear
Hosiery
Smart Styles
Marian G. Naylor
623, Ecclesall Road Tel. 62543

Smart
Autumn and Winter
Millinery
IVY DICKENS
The Hat Box
159 Ecclesall Road

BAILEY LANE
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD.
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
High-Class Decorations
and Furnishings
SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE
Tele. No. 21574

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1831

STOCKPORT

Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

Scotland

EDINBURGH

By Test the Best
Sir Herbert Barkers
Shoe Fitters at
Bairds
14-19, South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN
"ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district.
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

ALEXANDER SCOTT
LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
Hand Tailored
Costumes, Coats and Dresses
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-9
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Major Leaguer

Birmingham, Ala.

At first, they didn't understand him. He was the shy sort of person whose reticence is sometimes mistaken for unfriendliness. Some of them made a few casual efforts to penetrate the barrier he seemed to have built up, but when he did not respond immediately, they had nothing more to say to him.

"Conceited," they declared among themselves. "Well, they come and go in this business."

No one could deny that he had a right to think well of himself. He was possibly the best pitcher in the league, a youthful left-hander who seemed destined to reach the top of his profession. He won game after game, but there were no congratulations from his teammates. "Leave him alone," they said. "Let him muse on his own greatness."

Then, an incident happened that brought the matter to a climax. It was all on account of the bat boy—a smiling, very popular little fellow who was having a birthday. The team knew that his family was poor, and that what little money he made was needed at home. So the players decided to take up a collection.

When the hat was passed finally to the pitcher, he shook his head without offering an explanation. It was too much for the other men. Their coolness turned into open hostility.

Next afternoon, the bat boy came jubilantly into the dressing room, showing a typewritten note with the simple wording, "Best wishes from a teammate." He said, "It was at home when I got there yesterday, and a ten dollar bill was pinned to it. I want to find out who sent it."

Everyone glanced about questioningly, and then all denied having sent the money—all except the lefthanded pitcher, who said nothing.

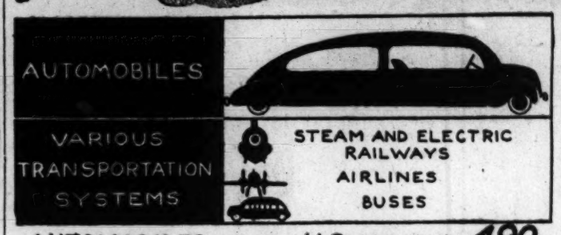
The truth about him came out as the result of a tip that was given a sports writer. A grocer told the newspaperman, "That boy's doing a fine thing; he finds out, some way, about people who are in need, and he comes in here regularly to have groceries sent to them."

Immediately, the sports writer went to the pitcher, realizing the human interest value of the story. But the youth was troubled. "Please don't make a big thing out of it," he pleaded. "If you ever write anything at all, I'm going to ask you not to use my name."

The promise was given, but the story found its way, at last, to others on the team. When the pitcher was graduated into one of the major leagues, where he made a brilliant record, he had the friendship of every player.

Today, he is a police officer in one of the South's largest cities, and he is in line for promotion. The characteristic shyness remains, but none of his fellow officers mistake it for unfriendliness. The good deeds for others are continuing—deeds done always with quiet unselfishness. His friends never mention the subject to him. They understand.

FACTS & FIGURES



AUTOMOBILES IN THE U.S. TRAVELED 490 BILLION PASSENGER MILES IN 1940! PRACTICALLY 7 TIMES THE TOTAL PASSENGER MILES OF THE VARIOUS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS—STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, BUSES AND AIRLINES.

CANDY
IT'S A FACT RHODE ISLAND HAS 624 PERSONS PER SQ. MILE—NEVADA HAS ONLY 1 INHABITANT FOR EACH SQ. MILE OF AREA.
A POLL OF CHILDREN BY A CHICAGO CANDY MANUFACTURER REVEALED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE BOYS—WANTED TO BE PILOTS WHEN THEY GREW UP—
4% WANTED TO BE PRESIDENT
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Spirit Level Works?

A level may be defined as an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or showing the deviation from the horizontal of a line or surface to which the instrument may be applied.

Levels may be grouped in three classes: (1) those in which the vertical is determined by a plumb-line and the horizontal with a T-shaped square; (2) those showing the horizontal by the surface of a liquid (usually water or mercury) at rest; and (3) those in which the horizontal is indicated by a bubble of air in a fluid contained in a glass tube.

The fluid in the last-named type is commonly alcohol or some other spirit, and the instrument is known as a **spirit level.**

We all know how an air bubble, in a bottle otherwise full of water or other liquid, tends always to run to the highest point in the bottle. If the bottle is upright, the bubble will be at the top. If the bottle is laid on its side, the bubble will race to the highest point on the upper edge.

Making use of this fact, spirit levels have glass tubes with high points where the bubble comes to rest when the instrument is horizontal. The tubes may be either proved glass or ground glass.

In the proved glass type, the tube is bent into a slight arc, so that the high point is at the middle of the tube. In the ground glass type, the outside surface of the tubing is straight but the inside of the glass is ground somewhat in the shape of a barrel, with the result that the high point is in the center. In either case, the glass is usually marked off with two lines crosswise of the tube to indicate the two extremities of the bubble when the instrument is level.

ONE TYPE OF CARPENTER'S SPIRIT LEVEL

In a carpenter's level, one or more spirit tubes are mounted in a straight wooden or metal bar. The tube or tubes which are parallel with the length of the bar are for testing horizontal lines or planes. The tube or tubes placed crosswise of the bar (usually near the ends) are for checking vertical lines or planes.

The instruments used by surveyors in "leveling" usually contain a spirit level.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Is not God in the height of heaven? and behold the height of the stars, how high they are!—Job 22:12.

Daily Anecdote

An Odious Comparison

When Winston Churchill was negotiating with Michael Collins for Irish independence, he found the famous Irishman full of reproaches and defiances.

"You hunted me day and night," complained Collins bitterly. "You even put a price on my head."

"What price?" asked Churchill.

"Five thousand pounds," answered the Irishman.

"Well," said Churchill, "as you know I was once hunted, too, after escaping from the Boers, and a price was also placed on my head. But was it five thousand pounds? No!" He took from the wall a framed reward and handed it to Collins. "It was only twenty-five pounds, dead or alive. How would you like that?"

Collins could make no reply.

(Churchill learned later that no reward had actually been offered for Collins.)

'Are You . . . ?

Are you sometimes looked upon as a trifle weak-minded because you are an outstanding lover of animals—champion of their rights against man's cruelties? If so you are in excellent company—of kindred spirit with men like Carlyle, Jowett, Mill, Tennyson, Manning, Martineau, Browning, Alfred Russell Wallace, Victor Hugo, Henry Irving, John Ruskin, Dickens, Galsworthy, Henry Bergh, George T. Angell, Phillips Brooks.

—Our Dumb Animals

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Debate

There are definite rules governing debate.

The member must secure the floor; all remarks should be addressed to the chair; remarks must be confined to the question before the house; avoid personalities; if it seems necessary to refer to another member it may be done in this way, "The lady on my right"; "The last speaker"; "The mover of the motion," etc.

Keep in mind that it is the question involved in the motion that is under discussion, not the personality of the debaters, either pro or con.

No member may speak more than once to a motion until all who wish to speak have been heard. If a member wishes to speak a second time he must secure permission.

It is seldom that a voluntary organization adopts a rule limiting the time that a member may occupy. The difficulty is to get the members to express their opinions concerning the matter in hand. If, however, you have loquacious members who encroach upon the time belonging to others, you should adopt a rule similar to this: "No member shall speak more than five minutes on any one motion without the consent of the house."

In Regard to a Quorum

Question: A correspondent inquires if a chairman may declare a quorum to be present under certain circumstances if the required number is not at hand, and quotes a well-known authority for such action.

Answer: We think the author quoted must have been misinterpreted. A quorum is a quorum and no chairman or anyone else can alter the fact, or legalize a meeting where the required number is not present.

The size of the quorum is determined by the bylaws of the society or by common law.

This subject will be treated in detail in a forthcoming article on "Quorum."

Awana Slaker-James

The Amusing Things We Say

Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating

Among the many witty remarks attributed to James I, this is perhaps the most frequently quoted. Before the Duke of Buckingham became the special favorite of James I, he sought to curry favor by many different means. The Duke knew that James considered himself a connoisseur of foods and took advantage of this knowledge. One day when the king was dining with Buckingham, a discussion of the merits of various viands arose. On the table before the king and duke were some of the most delicious and costly foods. The duke recommended one in particular to the king as being superior to the others. "It may be so, Steenie," replied the king, "but the prufe of a gude thing is in the eating on't, so here's at it."—L. V.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Even with a college right in town, some think it wise to send the lad away to school. It will broaden him, and moreover you may need the car.

Detroit News: The press is put in a more favorable light in a new Hollywood film. We understand the reporter wipes his feet before climbing through the transom.

Pathfinder: That new tax bill is going to make "reducing" fashionable where it will really hurt—in the pocketbook.

Portland Oregonian: Stand aside, folks, and let the returned foreign correspondent down the gangplank. He must write a book before he explodes.

Daily Quotation

DESTRUCTION is valueless, but building up something which makes humanity happy is of importance.—Goethe.

In Lighter Vein

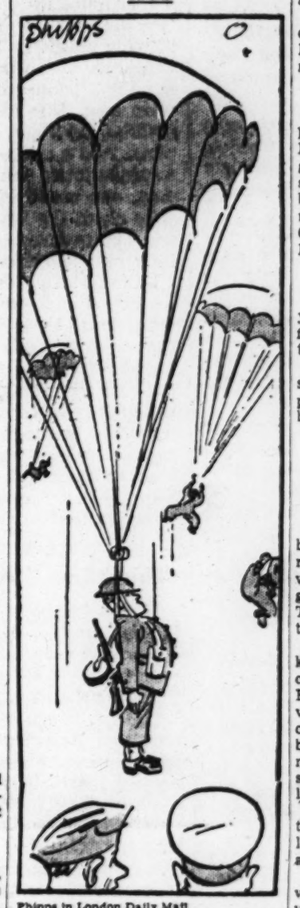
Yes! The Seasons Do Change!

Ye Ho! My lads,
We'll cease to mow
The grass—eftsoon
We'll shovel snow!

Catching On

"You must not talk all the time, Betty," said Mother, who had been interrupted.

"When will I be old enough to, Mamma?"—Your Life.



Phipps in London Daily Mail

"Trubshaw was in the Guards before he joined the Paratroops."

The Young Genius

Teacher: "Johnnie, you have misspelled almost every word in your composition."

Johnnie: "Yes, ma'am; I'm going to be a dialect writer."—Pathfinder.

No Rough Stuff

A colonel of the old school was addressing two guilty-looking privates, whose clothes were torn and ragged.

"Look here, you fellows," he exclaimed, "I'll have you know that I simply won't tolerate fighting in my regiment!"—Grit.

Took His Word

"If you finish her by noon, I'll let you throw me in," Col. Karl Hobart told his 108th Combat Engineers at Fulton, Ark., as they started work on a 750-foot pontoon bridge. The Red River spanned by noon, a squad of privates tossed the Colonel and a Lieutenant in.—Pathfinder.

Utopia?

Stranger: "For such a large city you seem to have solved your traffic problem. Why, I've been able to park my car anywhere."

Cop: "That's easily explained, sir. The city passed a law which permits only cars fully paid for to be left standing on the streets."

Vocations

Traveling Watch Repairer

A watch repairer seeking new business laid out six different routes, one for each day of the week, in the vicinity of Los Angeles. This was ten months ago. Today he has several hundred customers whom he visits regularly.

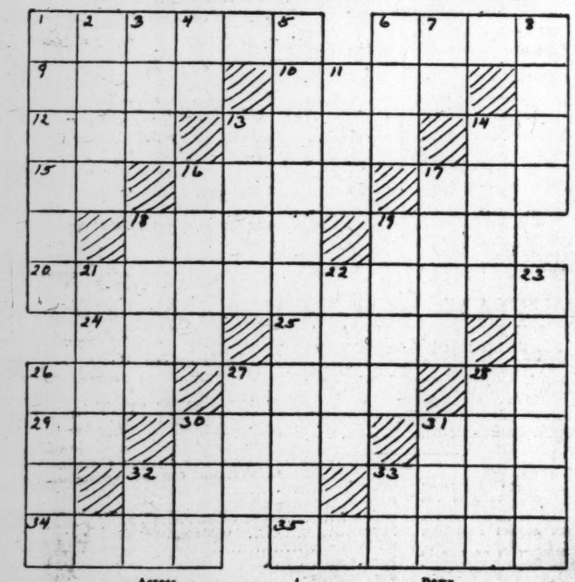
For a nominal monthly sum he keeps "Grandfather" and "Cuckoo" clocks wound, oiled, and repaired. He also does repairing of wrist watches and alarm clocks. He cleans and polishes rings, repairs bent and broken prongs on diamond rings, buys old gold and small antiques and sells pencil leads and fountain pens.

Many of his customers bring their repair work to his home and leave orders for jewelry, watches, and clocks.

So regularly does he make his visits that owners of old and valued clocks pay him to call and keep the clocks wound and cleaned.—J. W. H., Burbank, Calif.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In cricket, what is either of two frameworks at which ball is bowled?
6—What is name of a European mountain system?
9—Man's name.
10—Who is Lohengrin's bride?
12—What mammal inhabits caves?
13—What is a joint of human leg?
14—Exist.
15—Half an em is what?
16—What is first name of well-known Charlotte Brontë heroine?
17—Place for sleeping.
18—Trunk of a tree is what?
19—What is a snake of tropical America?
20—Who was the Swan of Avon?
24—What is a unit of measure in metric system?
25—What is most important industrial product of Halle, Prussia?
26—Concealed.
27—In Mother Goose riddle, what is round as an apple, deep as a cup?
28—What is smallest State of U. S. (abbr.)?
29—What is an adjective suffix denoting "belonging to"?
30—Froth is what?
31—What island was birthplace of Hippocrates?
32—Beethoven was born where?
33—Who was builder of world's most famous vessel?
34—In another Mother Goose riddle, what is higher than house or tree?
35—What is a Spanish title of courtesy to a lady?

Down

1—What was surname of Mozart's wife (poss.)?
3—What was first name of Turgenev, Russian novelist?
3—What creature went to London to visit the queen?
4—Kronen (abbr.)
5—Who are the natives of Volunteer State?
6—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
7—Musical note.
8—An ovule is what?
11—Shelter.
13—What is colewort?
14—What creature is associated with Paris Garden?
16—What is something said to excite a laugh?
17—A gondola is what?
18—What is another name for a poet?
19—Sheep which leads flock often has what on his neck?
21—What might be precipitated during a thunderstorm?
22—What is most important plant of tropics?
23—Who was Elijah's successor?
26—Who painted "The Flute Player"?
27—Grained.
28—What sound is made by king of beasts?
30—Because.
31—Sound of doves.
32—What is symbol for barium?
33—Names (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What to Do?*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY... WANT TO COME PLAY HOUSE WITH ME ?
I CAN'T.. I'M GOING ON A HIKE WITH POPPY .... WHY DON'T YOU COME ?
OH— NO, THANK YOU... I GUESS I'LL JUST PLAY HOUSE BY MYSELF —
SUSIE JUST ASKED ME TO PLAY HOUSE WITH HER.. BUT I SAID....
NOW I DON'T WANT TO TAKE YOU AWAY FROM SUSIE! I WON'T GO ON THE HIKE UNLESS SHE GOES TOO !
FOOEY.. WHY DO THINGS HAVE TO GET SO COMPLEX ?? !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Mr. Simpson's Midnight Snack*

By Rodgers

Last night the ol' wind was howling outside and it felt mighty good to be curled up in my sleeping basket beside the Boss's bed!
But that wasn't the only nice thing about sleeping indoors, for along about midnight I heard a noise down stairs—
"Oh! oh!" I said to myself, "I know what that racket is! I hope - I hope!"
And I lost no time getting downstairs to see if I was right!
I was! Yum, yum!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Looking Backward*

By The Hagers

MISS LILLY DUCK CAME DOWN THE STREET; TO SEE HER WALKING IS A TREAT.
AS SHE DREW NEAR, I SAW HER PEEK AT HER REFLECTION. SHE IS CHIC.
BUT EVERYTIME SHE SAYS, "HELLO," I DROP SOMETHING OR STUB MY TOE.
TODAY THINGS SEEMED TO GO ALL RIGHT; WHAT DID OCCUR WAS OUT OF SIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Who Is Against Persecution?

Americans, concerned over the raising of the anti-Semitic issue, may well take note of what is happening in France.

Marshal Pétain is trying to stop Nazi reprisal shootings. But he does it by appealing to the French, not the Germans. Publicly at least he has nothing to say to officials who ordered twelve innocent Frenchmen killed to "pay" for the murder by someone of a German soldier. Had he merely pointed out that the reprisal method is utterly contrary not only to civilized practice but to all international agreements for the treatment of occupied countries, his entirely proper reminder that attacks in the dark on soldiers doing their duty are not in the French tradition would carry more weight.

Frenchmen risking their lives to keep up the fight for France's freedom must have concluded that—willingly or unwillingly—the hero of Verdun is now on the other side.

In America a similar attitude is evidenced by some of those who have injected the Jewish question into the debate over America's relation to the war. Senator Nye, in his statement charging war propaganda in the movies, said that if America got into the war the Jews would suffer because the people would blame them.

Yet in the very same statement he stressed Jewish names in the movie industry and joined the effort to make it appear that if America goes to war it will be because the Jews and other groups have stirred up the people. More than one America Firster has said in effect: "I've warned my Jewish friends to keep still, for if America gets into this the people will blame them, and if they do—!"

The intimation is that America will go in for pogroms with trimmings. Now what is the way to stop anti-Semitism in America? A useful appeal can be made to Jewish citizens to avoid certain kinds of activities that evoke dislike among fellow Americans. But few Americans outside the isolationist group would say that such activities are primarily related to the war situation. It simply isn't true that Jews are the leaders of American opposition to persecution and aggression.

It is the isolationists who declare that Jews or other groups are leading America to war. It is they who would give persecution an excuse. But the way to oppose persecution is to oppose it. Like Marshal Pétain, the isolationists are appealing to the victims rather than the persecutors.

If they are really against pogroms and the trimmings in America let them do something to stop the Nazis and the Nazi sympathizers and preachers of race hatred in America instead of adding fuel to the fire.

Boris—Cardboard King

Boris of Bulgaria begins to look simply like a king up Hitler's sleeve. The moment approaches for the Nazi gambler to play this minor card in a game where he had not accurately assessed the odds.

Russia has fought well enough, however discouraging the current news, to permit the Allies to strengthen their position in the Near East and thus exert new counter-pressures to those of the Nazis on Turkey. One immediate effect of Bulgaria's entering the war on Germany's side would be the further embarrassment of Turkey. It would be a step in preparations for a renewed drive on the British Empire's life-line to the east—a drive that may develop should Russian power be greatly reduced in the near future, even though Russia may not have been conquered.

Nazi demands on King Boris are not so anomalous as they may seem. It is true that this Sovereign rules a Slav State made up of people who feel an almost mystical regard for the Slav big brother. But Boris is a capstone of a monarchy whose origins lie in Germany. Aside from this fact, his position has been that of a ruler faced with a choice between exile and collaboration with the "new order." He chose the latter, the role of a puppet rather than a king, and he is now being told to perform as a puppet.

That the Bulgarian people are not reconciled to the part that their monarch chose for them in the European tragedy is clear enough. Executions, sabotage, trouble with the schools, the need of special surveillance of provincial and civil officials, make Bulgarian news read like that coming out of Norway—except where it concerns the ruling family. Unlike Haakon, Boris permits himself to be an instrument of Nazi domination over his people.

Birchbark Odyssey

The man who first said or wrote "Paddle your own canoe" probably never intended to be taken so literally. Perhaps if he had known what his advice could mean he would have stifled it on his breath or burned the manuscript before anyone ever saw it. But he didn't. So Richard Koehler, assistant scoutmaster in Chicago, took some citified—but evidently certified—instruction in map reading and compass reckoning and cooking. He got a canoe and a paddle and made history out of what had been for most people since 1853 or thereabouts just a noble sentiment.

Back in the '50's the folks used to gather round the parlor organ and sing "Paddle your own canoe" to doubtless suitable music. In 1854 the incitement appeared in an article in Harper's Monthly. Those were days when men were men. The frontiers were rough realities, not literary gardens for movie plots. And a cowboy rode a horse, not a soda-fountain stool. Reading of those days, one usually feels a little apologetic about the twentieth century. It has improvements in everything but its heroes, one infers.

So to Mr. Koehler—who sailed away on July 8 and was never heard from again until he had paddled his own canoe through 500 miles of Canadian border wilderness to win the admiration of woodsmen guides who say they wouldn't have tried it—hats off! And may they be ten-gallon hats, coonskin caps and beaver toppers worthy of the kind of men that wore the kind of beard that he brought back with him to civilization.

The Ships Must Be Manned

Men who go down to the war-infested areas of the seas in ships take a risk not many would want to face without some extra compensation or protection. The Seafarers' International Union (A. F. of L.) has tied up a score of ships in American ports with a strike over the issue of war risk bonuses for seamen particularly in the United States-to-West Indies runs.

Although the hazard may seem rather small in this area and in Canadian waters, the dispute is part of an industry-wide settlement which has been sought by the Government, involving trans-oceanic runs where raiders have already taken a toll. The Maritime Commission conferences with ship-owners and the operating officers produced last month a scale of war risk bonuses and insurance for the licensed personnel—that is, masters, mates, pilots, and engineers—which provides 60 per cent extra pay and $5,000 of insurance for the voyages to the Red Sea, to Russia, or across the South Pacific. The unlicensed personnel, however—including ordinary seamen, stewards, stokers, oilers, and so forth—are still receiving a scale of bonuses established last April, according to available information.

The Maritime Commission suggested that a new bonus scale be negotiated to hinge on the rise or fall of insurance rates for the ships' hulls, as an index of the actual hazard faced by seamen in war zones. The unions at first appeared receptive to this, but became impatient as the insurance rates were delayed in appearing. They then struck some of the ships supplying American Army bases in the West Indies in spite of a clause in their contract pledging no strikes or work stoppages. The company assented to arbitration, but the union demanded immediate assurance of at least $60 a month additional for each man, offering to leave the question of payment above that minimum to arbitration.

The union has put itself in a bad position by the hastiness of its action at a time when transportation of American defense supplies is of the utmost urgency. Arbiters would surely have the greatest sympathy with the requests of the men under these circumstances, as indeed the public must have. But surely the men would fare better in the long run by co-operating with the Government's efforts to reach a fair settlement, keeping the ships in operation meanwhile, and trusting something to public appreciation for that service.

Although you won't find it so indicated in the almanacs, next Sunday is the longest day of the year in many cities of the eastern United States—twenty-five hours instead of twenty-four, because of changing back from daylight-saving time.

Considering the priorities situation, we consumers ought to be getting a rebate on our wire coathangers, oughtn't we?

Our Readers Say—

"The Pattern of Naziism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent news in the papers has brought such a shock to me that I am taking this opportunity to express the concern which I know thousands of your readers feel. I refer to the statement of Charles A. Lindbergh, singling out the Jews along with the British and the Roosevelt Administration as being one of "the three most important groups" pressing this country toward war.

One asks immediately how Mr. Lindbergh knows this.

Certainly the one organization which has been charged with inciting the country more than any other, The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, reveals no unusual proportion of Jews either as members or contributors.

I know the work of this organization in Rochester quite intimately. It would be difficult to find any local body more thoroughly representative of the different racial, religious and economic interests of the community.

Moreover, any real study of the support which a firm foreign policy has among the people in Rochester or any other community must reveal how broadly based that support actually is.

Why then did Mr. Lindbergh make this statement? Now we get down to business.

It fits in with the statements of Senators Wheeler and Nye about the international bankers (and Senator Wheeler's statements play up Jewish names).

It fits in with the investigation of the moving picture industry by Wheeler and Nye which plays up more Jewish names.

All this begins to form a pattern. It is the pattern of Naziism in America.

"Wait a minute," you say, "these men are not Nazis." Correct, "These men do not love Hitler." Correct.

But the pattern of Naziism in Norway, France, Belgium, and Rumania was not formed by men who loved Hitler. It was formed by men who simply disliked their own leaders more than they disliked Hitler, and who then used or permitted the use of the same methods Hitler used in Germany to divide their own people, and thus ride to power.

My fellow citizens, we cannot trifle with this thing. I cannot forget the warning of Franz Hollering, notable German editor now a refugee, who says that Hitler triumphed in Germany because great newspapers which knew the danger did not inform the people adequately about it.

In the anti-Semitism now being fostered by people hitherto associated with better things we have the beginning of American Naziism. To the whisperings of these people there is but one answer: "I am not a Nazi."

Let us make that answer now.

(DR.) JUSTIN WROE NIXON,
Colgate-Rochester Divinity School
Rochester, N. Y.

"Limerick—Heartbeat of Eire"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article entitled "Limerick—the Heartbeat of Eire," Mr. Sydney A. Clark quotes an unnamed young Irishman as saying that the Gaelic language has taken hold in Ireland "like a snowflake takes hold of a flame," and that "the whole thing is nonsense." Mr. Clark further quotes this young man as saying that the same palate cannot handle "any two languages of which Gaelic is one." Mr. Clark deplores the revival of Gaelic and attributes it to "rampant nationalism."

It seems strange to reflect that the same "rampant nationalism" is what makes Americans proud of their country. It also seems strange that despite the opinion of Mr. Clark's acquaintance, all political parties in Ireland support the revival of Gaelic.

The desire to preserve the ancient culture of Ireland is apparently not repulsive to a number of American universities such as Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin, which have instituted Gaelic departments without any apparent ill effect on students' palates or their ability to speak other languages.

The effort to revive Gaelic is, perhaps, idealistic to the extent that it seeks no monetary return; but the present state of the world hardly indicates that a blind devotion to materialism is a solution of man's happiness.

B. O'RIORDAN, Consul
Boston

"Not Merely Conventional Signs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the interesting article entitled, "Not Merely Conventional Signs," by Anne W. Potter, on the Editorial Page of the Monitor, it occurred to me that the writer might be interested in a traffic sign which one frequently sees along the highways of western Massachusetts:

Cross
Children
Walk

May better-natured children expect a lift?

But to keep the more spunky ones within bounds, how about this? It appears on Route 7 near Pittsfield:

Cross
Children
Walk

Not Over
25
Miles per Hour

What would happen should they break into a run?

Pittsfield, Mass. HENRY A. GERMAIN

Barks and Birds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Re the "barking" bird: It may have been the little screech owl. I am not sure, but I think that particular sound is made when another of the species is somewhere around; but not when a human being is around. I don't remember having heard this except at night or at dawn. It is rather a triumphant sound and given in series; is very different from the tones usually heard. A READER
Elsinore, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Torches

Down the Middle of the Road

The American People Act on Anti-Semitism

By Erwin D. Canham

Sooner or later it was inevitable that some of the leading non-interventionists, realizing perhaps the weakness of their cause with American public opinion, should openly turn to the weapon of anti-Semitism. To many of them one is tempted to say, even to Charles A. Lindbergh, their recent references to the Jewish question may not seem to be a conscious utilization of anti-Semitism, yet it must be realized that such repeated references unavoidably do have the effect of rousing a potent and vicious force. Potent, that is, because this form of religious and economic hatred to some extent fuses the other diverse hatreds in the whole Nazi brew.

It is to the everlasting credit of the American people that most of them—including a good number of non-interventionists—have decisively and indignantly rejected this weapon. In the history of the isolationist campaign, Charles A. Lindbergh's references to Jews in his Des Moines speech and the Nye-Clark-Wheeler campaign against the film industry may well mark a turning point.

It is when one sees anti-Semitism as part of a pattern that its recent manifestations become significant, and its rejection becomes ennobling. On their face, Mr. Lindbergh's remarks might have seemed to be a reference to a factual political situation. His subsequent repudiation by representative Americans might seem to be a pillorying. He might seem to be a victim of naïveté in politics—a man who had amateurishly fallen into a taboo.

A broader view rejects this thesis. The Des Moines speech ties in too closely with the whole campaign. Mr. Lindbergh himself, in the same speech, charged the Jews with "large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our government." This is an old and familiar part of the anti-Semitic campaign. The implications of the charge are untrue. Its basis, as regards press and radio, is on the assertion that department store advertising dominates newspaper editorial policy. A thousand newspaper publishers will rise as one man to repudiate the thesis, and they are right.

* * *

Moreover, Mr. Lindbergh sought to "warn" American Jews of the consequences of their alleged activities. This "warning," as expressed by Senator Nye and numerous other isolationist leaders, is that the Nation—if led into war—will turn upon Jews as a scapegoat, and that a fearful anti-Jewish persecution will follow. To many, such "warnings"—notably in the movie hearings in Washington—sound very much like an effort to silence Jews.

The isolationist movement is quite clearly divided into two sections. On the one hand, are a large number of honest, sincere, and moderate persons who—among other things—would abhor anti-Semitism and other forms of hatred. Their major aim is to keep the United States out of a war which they conceive to be just another European imperialistic conflict. Among them, too, are some lofty and idealistic pacifists. It is possible to respect and admire all such people, even if one is sure they have tragically failed to grasp the world meaning and menace of the war.

But, on the other hand, among the isolationists there is a hard core of haters. These people for years have fomented anti-Semitism and other Nazi doctrines. Their little publications have now sprung up all over the United States, speaking often in filthy and scurrilous language precisely like that of various Nazi papers.

* * *

The menace to America is that these two groups have to some extent begun to fuse. Certain leaders who formerly belonged to the first group have begun to use the tactics of the second. Not succeeding otherwise, they have been unable to resist the temptation to try bigotry and racial cleavage—or in their fervent and hard-pressed zeal they have unconsciously fallen into this pit. Leaders in the second group doubtless have planned all along to take over the much larger numerical body in the first group, to use it in a great campaign to establish a new and menacing political movement in the United States.

Now the campaign of hate and intolerance has come out into the open. The Lindbergh speech was only one factor, perhaps only the crest on a deep wave. It is impossible to say whether Mr. Lindbergh was a principal or a victim. Studying the fine things he has done and said, in the past, and the sincere thinking of Anne Lindbergh, one wants intensely to believe that he is a victim.

But the important point is that most Americans—seeing the campaign come to the surface—have vigorously rejected it. And many isolationists of the first group have announced that this is where they get off, that they are going no farther, that they will support the basic Administration foreign policies. That Americans have rejected hatred of a racial group is magnificently hopeful. They must also reject hatred for all other races and groups, including the Nazis.

Some years ago a brilliant Jew, Robert Nathan, wrote a humorous little story containing a thought-provoking and fundamental "solution" of the Jewish question. He wrote, simply, that a certain monarch one day decreed that henceforth there were no more Jews. Jews were abolished. There remained only men and women. One may add that they would be men and women who suffer, no doubt, from the effects of historical environment and treatment. Some too dour and taciturn; some too light and irresponsible; some grasping and ambitious; some heedless and unreliable; some arrogant, some shy. All of them had various human problems to meet. But they all possessed, underneath, the glorious heritage of God's man.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Vital for Defense"

You are beginning your college career during troubled days, at a time when balanced judgment is as vital for the defense of our way of life as guns and airplanes. At Brown University our central objective is the development of the power to reason, combined with the growth of warm, normal human emotions. Here, in the words of our ancient Charter, we shall help you prepare to discharge "the offices of life with usefulness and reputation." As I welcome you to this campus, I would remind you that education is not a short-run procedure but a continuing process.—HENRY M. WRISTON, president of Brown University, to the incoming class of 1945.

The Wide Horizon

New London Delivers

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Throughout the United States are scores of what the English-Speaking Union refers to as "namesake towns"—communities named after cities, towns, and villages in England. None is more proud of its English name than New London, Conn. Like the gallant London from which it takes that name, New London is situated on the River Thames. On the American Thames, for many years, the classic Yale-Harvard boat race has taken place. Last June the crowds attracted to the occasion must have noticed a change in New London—a seriousness and determination behind the gay display of alternating Yale-blue and Harvard-red banners. New Londoners themselves did not "take off" Boat Race Day, as in other years; for nowhere in the East is the national defense effort being carried out with greater vigor and less friction among workers than in this New England city from which President Roosevelt recently embarked on his yacht Potomac, en route to his historic meeting at sea with Prime Minister Churchill.

Along the east bank of the Thames, on the way to Norwich, is one of the country's largest submarine bases. Also on the river's east bank, in the direction of Eastern Point, stands the recently greatly enlarged plant of the Electric Boat Company. Here recently the $6,000,000 submarine, Gato, was launched. Ten more submarines are under construction at the plant and thirty more on order.

The company operates on a twenty-four-hour schedule and its program of increased production is responsible not only for the profitable re-employment of many long unemployed skilled workers in the vicinity, but for an influx of skilled workers from other parts of the country and for the subletting of contracts to a number of little businessmen and small factory owners in the surrounding communities. Consequently there has been a boom in the local building industry and where, for years, black-eyed Susans and Queen Anne's lace have bloomed idly among uncut grasses, trim, newly erected houses now stand in the center of crisply cut lawns. However, New England thriftiness and foresight prevail in New London and there has been no wild orgy of spending by the defense workers, the vast majority of whom have maintained a normal mode of living and are saving, rather than squandering, excess dollars, many of which have gone and will go into defense savings bonds.

* * *

New Londoners claim—and rightly—that they were the first Americans to be made defense-conscious in the present conflict, for it was in this historic city that the March of Time's motion picture, "The Ramparts We Watch," a review of the events that led up to the United States' entrance into the first World War, was filmed some three years ago. New Londoners played the parts in it and, as anyone who saw the film can testify, with convincing sincerity.

American Indians, descendants of the Mohegan tribe, of whom there are a number in the vicinity of New London, have organized their own defense unit and are active participants in the community's efforts to raise funds for war relief work. Pickets, bearing placards on which are red-lettered demands for shorter hours and bigger pay, are absent from the New London scene. So are strikers and saboteurs.

When a New Londoner remarks: "You see we feel very close to the people of London—not only because we are their namesakes but because we know a little, from experience, of what they are going through!"—the speaker is not indulging in mere rhetoric.

* * *

Just three years ago, in September of 1938, New London was struck, without warning, by one of the worst hurricanes, combined with a tidal wave, ever recorded in this part of the world. When the great wind had subsided after hours of lashing fury and the tidal wave had receded, New London was little more than a shambles.

But New Londoners did not despair. They set to work, even before outside aid could reach them, to clear up the debris. New London has completely recovered from the effects of that disaster in many ways—such as its splendidly planned public beach, where rickety stands and unsightly shacks once stood—is a better city today than before the hurricane struck.

It is small wonder, when the present plight of London is mentioned, that every New Londoner is ready with the assurance: "But London will come through all right!"

It is to that end, New London and New Londoners are now "delivering the goods."

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